1571

REPORT

OF THE

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

IN THE

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

FOR

THE YEAR 1875-76

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133329

BOMBAY:
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REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

FOR THE YEAR 1875-76.

Expenditure.

THE expenditure of the Department during the year 1875-76 was as follows :—

On what Account.	From Provincial Funds.	From Local Funds.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Direction and subsidiary charges	35,198 14 3	...	* 35,198 14 3
Inspection and do. ...	1,73,693 12 10	33,302 14 5	† 2,06,996 11 3
Instruction (including all educational expenditure not coming under the above heads)	8,52,700 4 11	12,19,201 8 1	‡ 20,71,901 13 0
Total...	10,61,593 0 0	12,52,504 6 6	23,14,097 6 6

* This includes salaries and travelling allowances (Rs. 32,586-15-4) drawn by the Director of Public Instruction and his establishment, and the amount spent on contingencies (Rs. 2,611-14-11.)

† This includes salaries drawn by Inspectors, Deputy Inspectors and their establishments, also travelling allowances and contingencies.

‡ This includes salaries of Professors and Masters, Scholarships, actual expenses of the Book Department, Translation Department, grants for building school-houses, grants-in-aid to private institutions, contingencies, expenditure on education from the Dakshina Fund, and other miscellaneous charges.

N.B.—The expenditure of Rs. 7,040-12-3 on account of the Reporter on the Native Press, and of Rs. 3,900-8-8 on account of Dakshina to Brahmins and allowances to the Dakshina Examiner and his establishment, is not entered, as these are not educational charges.

2. The total expenditure from Departmental Funds shows an increase for the year as under :—

	1874-75.	1875-76.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
From Provincial Funds.	10,66,269 9 5	10,61,593 0 0	...	4,676 9 5
From Local Funds ...	11,91,027 11 1	12,52,504 6 6	61,476 11 5	.....
Total...	22,57,297 4 6	23,14,097 6 6	61,476 11 5	4,676 9 5
		Deduct—Decrease...	4,676 9 5	
		Net Increase...	56,800 2 0	

Taking Provincial and Local Funds together, I find the net increase is distributed as under :—

	Increase. Rs. a. p.
Direction...	442 2 11
Instruction	60,102 7 10
Total ...	60,545 4 9
Deduct—Decrease on Inspection...	3,745 2 9
Net Increase ...	56,800 2 0

Of this net increase Rs. 38,204 represent increased expenditure on buildings.

3. The following table explains the variations in Provincial expenditure :—

	Actual Expenditure from Provincial Funds.											
	1874-75.			1875-76.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Direction and subsidiary charges	34,756	1	4	35,198	14	3	442	12	11	...		
Inspection and do. do.	1,84,293	3	2	1,73,693	12	10	...			10,599	6	4
Instruction (including all educational expenditure not coming under the above heads)	8,47,220	4	11	8,52,700	4	11	5,480	0	0	...		
Total...	10,66,269	9	5	10,61,593	0	0	5,922	12	11	10,599	6	4
							Deduct—Increase.			5,922	12	11
							Net Decrease.			4,676	9	5
Detail of Variations on Instruction.												
Government Colleges and Schools ... ... General...	*5,15,039	11	6	4,93,850	11	1	...			21,189	0	5
Special ...	1,33,381	13	0	1,36,000	12	2	2,618	15	2	...		
Grants-in-aid to Private Colleges and Schools, General...	91,997	10	8	84,778	0	0	...			7,219	10	8
Special ...	19,917	5	11	19,229	12	1	...			687	9	10
Buildings	32,002	13	3	82,611	8	1	50,608	10	10	...		
Book Depôts and Sind Press	16,299	12	10	10,651	9	11	...			5,648	2	11
Encouragement to Literature	24,408	9	1	9,522	2	10	...			14,886	6	3
Expenditure on education from Dakshina Fund	3,695	10	7	5,637	4	0	1,941	9	5	...		
Expenses from Dakshina Fund on account of Boarding-house at Poona	600	0	0	600	0	0	...			...		
Grant to Mechanics' Institute	300	0	0	300	0	0	...			...		
Translation Department	9,576	14	1	9,518	8	9	...			58	5	4
	8,47,220	4	11	8,52,700	4	11	55,169	3	5	49,689	3	5
Add—Charges on account of Direction and Inspection...	2,19,049	4	6	2,08,892	11	1	...			10,156	9	5
Total...	10,66,269	9	5	10,61,593	0	0	55,169	3	5	59,845	12	10
							Deduct—Increase.			55,169	3	5
							Net Decrease...			4,676	9	5

* Including Rs. 1,000 for Sind Scholarship Fund.

The increase under *Direction* is due to the increased salary drawn by the Director.

The decrease under *Inspection* is chiefly due to the absence of Dr. Bühler on special duty, and of Mr. Draper on leave.

The increase under *Instruction* is due to a larger expenditure in building grants for Government and for aided schools. Taking the other items in the statement, I find causes for the variations as under :—

Colleges and Schools (General).—The decrease is due partly to the non-receipt of the grant on account of loss on excise revenue in the Northern and Southern Divisions, partly to savings on salaries, and partly to an increase in the fee receipts.

Colleges and Schools (Special).—The increase is due to the increased salaries drawn by Professors in the Civil Engineering College.

Grants-in-aid.—The decrease under *Colleges and Schools (General)* is owing to many bills for 1875-76 remaining unpaid for want of funds, and the decrease under *Special Schools* is due to the decrease in the Government grant to the Alexandra Institution at Bombay.

Book Depôts and Sind Press.—The decrease here is owing to the amalgamation of the Educational Press with the Commissioner's Press, and to the Sind Depôt having been started from the 1st April 1875 on the same plan as that of the Central Depôt, Bombay.

Encouragement to Literature.—The decrease under this head is owing to the grant for the encouragement of Literature having been reduced from Rs. 10,000 to 7,600. Besides this, an advance on account of the printing and binding of Candy's and Molesworth's Dictionaries was included in the expenditure for 1874-75.

The increase under the *Dakshina Fund* is owing to increased expenditure on account of rewards to authors.

4. The expenditure from Local Funds is shown in the accompanying statement according to Divisions :—

Divisions.	1874-75.	1875-76.	Increase.	Decrease.
Central Division.	Rs. a. p.	Rs, a, p,	Rs.. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
From 1. Fees of Provincial Schools	82,880 13 11	87,041 2 1	4,160 4 2	.....
2. Educational Cess Fund (including Fees of Cess Schools)	2,23,389 5 9	2,36,104 8 1	12,715 2 4	.....
3. People's Contributions to Schools	2,169 10 7	1,942 10 2	.....	227 0 5
Do. do. to School buildings ...	2,235 10 5	581 4 0	.....	1,654 6 5
4. Assignments from Municipal Funds ...	14,064 7 8	14,287 13 1	223 5 5	.....
5. Endowment Funds, viz.—				
Elphinstone Funds	25,770 13 10	23,807 13 5	.....	1,963 0 5
Grant Medical College Funds...	4,144 11 0	5,009 13 4	865 2 4	.....
Other Minor Funds	8,754 9 6	8,376 10 9	.....	377 14 9
6. Miscellaneous	597 3 2	1,469 8 0	872 4 10	.....
Total ...	3,64,007 5 10	3,78,621 2 11	18,836 3 1	4,222 6 0
North-East Division.				
From 1. Fees of Provincial Schools	8,404 15 2	8,472 7 0	67 7 10	.....
2. Educational Cess Fund (including Fees of Cess Schools)	1,41,269 13 6	1,57,849 8 9	16,579 11 3	.....
3. People's Subscriptions to School buildings ...	3,931 12 0	2,133 2 0	.....	1,798 10 0
4. Assignments from Municipal Funds	1,045 0 0	1,060 6 6	15 6 6	.....
5. Endowment Funds, viz.—				
Dhulia High School Fund	960 9 4	962 9 4	2 0 0	.....
Sadashiv and Yamuna Scholarship Fund ...	30 0 0	60 12 8	30 12 8	.....
Garud Prize Fund	.....	50 0 0	50 0 0	.....
6. Funds of Native States	2,400 0 0	2,400 0 0	.....	.....
Total ...	1,58,042 2 0	1,72,988 14 3	16,745 6 3	1,798 10 0

Divisions.	1874-75.	1875-76.	Increase.	Decrease.
Northern Division.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
From 1. Fees of Provincial Schools	14,660 4 0	16,028 15 0	1,368 11 0	.....
2. Educational Cess Fund (including Fees of Cess Schools)	2,56,052 9 9	2,44,723 1 7	.....	11,329 8 2
3. People's Subscriptions to Schools...	2,120 14 4	3,186 14 3	1,065 15 11	.....
Do. do. to School buildings ...	10,514 0 0	.....	.....	10,514 0 0
4. Assignments from Municipal Funds	9,821 14 5	9,208 0 0	.....	613 14 5
5. Endowment Funds, viz.—				
Guzerat Provincial College Fund	114 0 0	.....	.....	114 0 0
Other Minor Funds	3,941 6 9	2,373 0 7	.....	1,568 6 2
6. Funds of Native States—				
Kattywar Educational Fund	1,28,270 6 8	1,28,760 2 4	489 11 8	.....
Rewá Kánta Educational Fund	876 15 2	1,156 12 3	279 13 1	.....
Cambay Agency School Fund	.....	878 15 10	878 15 10	.....
Mahi Kánta Educational Fund	.....	3,555 11 0	3,555 11 0	.....
Total ...	4,26,372 7 1	4,09,871 8 10	7,638 14 6	24,139 12 9
Southern Division.				
From 1. Fees of Provincial Schools	8,615 15 3	9,084 13 0	468 13 9	.....
2. Educational Cess Fund (including Fees of Cess Schools	1,13,223 7 5	1,65,110 9 5	51,887 2 0	.....
3. People's Subscriptions to Schools	212 6 0	958 1 0	745 11 0	.....
4 Assignments from Municipal Funds	7,864 14 8	5,315 12 10	.....	2,549 1 10
5. Endowment Funds—				
Belgaum Sirdars' High School Funds ...	5,216 0 0	5,208 0 0	.....	8 0 0
Dharwar High School and other Funds ...	415 0 0	611 0 0	196 0 0	.....
Total ...	1,35,547 11 4	1,86,288 4 3	53,297 10 9	2,557 1 10

	Sind Division.				
From 1.	Sind Scholarship Fund	1,650 12 11	550 0 0	.....	1,100 12 11
2.	School Fees... ... { Provincial	5,413 4 0	6,279 8 0	866 4 0	.....
	{ Local	3,884 0 10	3,535 1 5	.....	348 15 5
3.	Educational Deposit or Municipal Fund ...	26,617 10 3	20,610 10 4	.....	6,006 15 11
4.	One anna or Local Cess Fund	69,312 7 5	72,980 14 2	3,668 6 9	.....
5.	Popular Contributions	179 13 5	778 6 4	598 8 11	.....
	Total ...	1,07,058 0 10	1,04,734 8 3	5,133 3 8	7,456 12 3
	Grand Total ..	11,91,027 11 1	12,52,504 6 6	1,01,651 6 3	40,174 10 10
			Deduct—Decrease.....	40,174 10 10	
			Net Increase.....	61,476 11 5	

In the *Central Division* the increase in the expenditure is due to various causes as under :—

(1). Fees in Colleges and Provincial Schools show an increase of about Rs. 4,100.

(2). About Rs. 4,500 in excess of last year's expenditure have been expended on new buildings.

(3). About Rs. 6,700 additional have been spent in instruction, owing to increases in the number of schools and in the salaries of masters and assistants.

The increase in the *North-East Division* is chiefly owing to the adjustment of charges on account of the establishment of the Accountant General for the years 1871-72 to 1874-75, inclusive, and of charges of the Public Works Department during 1871-72 and 1872-73.

The decrease in the *Northern Division* is mainly owing to a smaller expenditure on buildings.

The increase in the *Southern Division* is mainly due to a larger expenditure on buildings, and to the non-adjustment of the Provincial grant on account of the loss on excise revenue.

The decrease in *Sind* is chiefly owing to a smaller expenditure on buildings and to savings on establishments.

5. The total sum (exclusive of balances) which formed the income (Local) of the Educational Department in 1874-75 and 1875-76 was :—

	1874-75.	1875-76.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cess	6,99,807	7,18,334	18,527	...
Fees ... ... { Provincial ..	*1,25,010	†1,34,622	9,612	...
Fees ... ... { Local* ...	1,00,920	1,05,318	4,398	...
Funds of Native States ..	1,34,250	1,37,971	3,721	...
Popular Subscriptions ...	31,169	17,999	...	13,170
Municipal Assignments ...	60,754	53,443	..	7,311
Interest on Endowments ...	56,476	45,570	...	10,906
Miscellaneous	1,287	5,773	4,486	...
Total...	12,09,673	12,19,030	40,744	31,387

* Inclusive of Rs. 5,035, the fees of the Medical College, which appear in the Medical Budget.

† Inclusive of Rs. 7,715, the fee of the Medical College.

The *cess* receipts, notwithstanding the large increase shown above, were still more than Rupees 5,000 below the receipts of 1873-74.

The increase under *Fees* (Provincial) is this year due to Schools as well as to Colleges and Certificate examinations. The figures for Colleges are :—

	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Elphinstone College ..	7,630 2 6	7,400 0 0	11,981 6 1	13,383 10 8	12,730 14 2
Deccan College	3,801 15 6	3,732 0 0	4,052 7 3	4,739 14 0	4,395 2 0
Law School..	887 0 0	2,147 0 0	1,739 0 0	2,332 8 0	2,265 0 0
Grant Medical College ...	.....	1,350 0 0	2,232 0 0	5,035 0 0	7,715 0 0
Poona Civil Engineering College	3,520 0 0	3,150 4 0	3,372 0 0	3,866 0 0	4,681 0 0
Total ...	15,839 2 0	17,779 4 0	23,376 13 4	29,357 0 8	32,287 0 2

The increase under *Fees Local*, is due partly to the increased number of schools and scholars, and partly to an increase in the rates of fees levied in some Collectorates.

The increase under *Funds of Native States* is owing to extended educational operations in Kattywar, and to the inclusion of a Tálukdári school at Sádra, in the Mahi Kánta Agency.

The decrease under *Popular Subscriptions* is mainly owing to a falling off in contributions for buildings.

The decrease under *Municipal Assignments* is owing to the closing of some schools, and to the late receipt of contributions for others. Besides this, arrears recovered from Municipalities raised the total shown in the report for 1874-75.

The decrease under *Endowment Funds* is owing to the interest of several funds not having been credited within the year. Besides this, about Rs. 8,000 on account of the Guze-

rat Provincial College Fund were shown in 1874-75, while in the year under report no receipts on that account are shown.

The increase under *Miscellaneous* is due to a loan of Rs. 1,500 received by the Inspector in Sind from the Collector of Shikárpur, to a receipt of Rs. 617-12 on account of room-rent from pupils in Elphinstone College, &c., to a refund of Rs. 800 from the Central Depôt, Bombay, for establishment, and to an increase in the receipts on account of the *Sind Sudhar*.

6. Full details regarding the expenditure on instruction will be found in the annual tables which are printed separately. But a general view of the distribution of the expenditure of the year is given in the table which follows. The figures of this table include charges* for the University and for the Grant Medical College, which, according to custom, were omitted from the figures of the preceding paragraphs. Roughly divided, the total expenditure of Rs. 23,96,545 from funds controlled by Government officers, gives the following percentages as the approximate shares of the establishments entered in the table :—

1¼ University.	38½ Primary Schools.
1½ Direction.	2⅗ Girls' Schools (including Mixed Schools.)
8⅗ Inspection.	
9 Colleges.	3⅘ Scholarships.
2½ Normal Schools.	8½ Buildings.
1¾ Technical Schools.	2⅖ Miscellaneous.
10¼ High Schools.	
8½ Middle Class Schools.	

* Amounting to Rs. 82,448-6-3.

STATEMENT.

Nature of Establishment.	Provincial Funds.	Local	
		Local Rate or Cess.	Endowments.
1	2	3	4
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
University	43,181 2 6	....	.....
Direction	35,198 14 3	....	....
Inspection	1,73,693 12 10	*10,456 7 1	....
Colleges or Departments of Colleges affiliated to the University.			
Arts .. .. .. { Government...	72,049 8 11	....	18,630 1 1
{ Aided	1,200 0 0	....	....
Law .. ..Government..	6,325 1 0	....	2,027 15 11
Medicine .. .. .. ,, ..	19,149 1 11	....	....
Engineering... .. .. ,, ..	43,479 0 5	....	....
Colleges or Departments of Colleges not affiliated to the University.			
Medical Schools ... ...Government..	12,403 1 10	....	....
(Vernacular)			
Engineering .. .. .. ,, ..	5,899 15 11	....	....
Normal Schools.			
For Masters .. .. ..Government..	33,814 0 2	142 7 0	....
For Mistresses .. { ,, ..	11,830 2 0	....	2 0 0
{ Aided	1,200 0 0	....	....
School of Art .. ..Government..	19,413 9 5	....	....
Other Technical Schools. { ,, ...	5,640 14 7	....	1,044 13 6
{ Aided... ..	18,029 12 1	....	....
Schools for Boys.			
Higher Class English .. { Government..	1,15,718 10 10	....	6,240 5 8
{ Aided	45,852 8 0	....	....
Middle Class (Anglo-Ver- { Government..	54,214 7 3	....	1,708 8 2
nacular 1st Grade) .. { Aided	11,868 0 0	....	....
Middle Class (Anglo-Ver- { Government..	19,713 3 4	15,376 9 0	....
nacular 2nd Grade) .. { Aided	3,874 8 0	....	2,024 0 0
Lower Class and Primary { Government..	2,03,157 13 2	5,32,092 13 8	....
{ Aided	8,487 8 0	2,598 12 9	....
Schools for Girls.			
For Natives of India .. { Government	9,544 3 10	28,526 15 7	....
{ Aided	1,979 0 0	....	....
For Europeans and others ,, ..	10,372 8 0	....	....
Mixed Schools for Boys { Government..	....	1,006 1 0	....
and Girls .. .. { Aided	6144 0 0	....	....

* For Local Fund clerks in the Collectors' offices and in the office to verify statements of past

controlled by Government Officers.

FUNDS.					
Subscriptions, &c.	Municipal Grants.	From Revenues of Native States.	Fees and Fines.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
5	6	7	8	9	10
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
....	....	....	....	....	43,181 2 6
....	....	.....	....	....	36,199 14 3
....	....	16,896 12 2	5,949 11 2	....	2,06,996 11 3
.....	....	....	17,626 0 2	605 0 0	1,08,810 10 2
....	....	....	....	....	1,200 0 0
....	....	....	2,265 0 0	....	10,618 0 11
....	....	....	7,715 0 0	....	26,864 1 11
....	....	....	4,681 0 0	....	48,160 0 5
....	.....	.....	....	....	12,403 1 10
....	....	....	.....	....	5,899 15 11
....	....	5,343 8 10	6 0 0	....	39,306 0 0
....	....	....	....	....	11,832 2 0
....	....	....	....	....	1,200 0 0
....	....	....	1,119 14 11	12 12 0	20,576 4 4
....	.....	....	6 0 0	....	6,691 13 1
....	....	....	....	....	18,029 12 1
5,208 0 0	7,821 5 8	22,851 11 10	55,288 15 0	....	2,13,159 1 0
....	....	.....	....	....	45,852 8 9
2,459 6 2	14,043 12 10	5,227 4 7	39,253 11 0	.....	1,16,967 2 0
....	....	....	....	....	17,898 0 0
2,536 14 3	8,351 12 8	11,895 8 4	10,719 8 1	....	68,588 7 8
....	....	....	....	....	5,898 8 0
851 5 0	18,722 13 6	65,851 13 7	94,353 10 0	....	9,15,020 4 11
....	....	....	....	....	6,086 4 9
240 0 0	1,965 11 2	2,787 10 4	534 0 0	....	43,597 8 11
....	....	....	....	....	1,979 0 0
....	....	....	....	....	10,373 8 0
....	....	....	....	....	1,006 1 0
....	....	....	....	....	6,111 0 0

of the Accountant General, and for extra clerks employed in Sind
ervices of vernacular Masters.

Nature of Establishment.	Provincial Funds.	Local	
		Local Rate or Cess.	Endowments.
1	2	3	4
Scholarships and Prizes.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
In Colleges .. .. ..Government..	16,714 8 0	* 1,389 10 4	8,730 0 0
In Schools, Government. — High Schools.	5,665 4 11	† 5,831 7 10	758 10 5
In Schools, Government. — 1st Grade ..	1,733 0 0	† 3,892 11 5	81 13 4
In Schools, Government. — 2nd Grade and Primary ..	101 15 6	2,237 11 9	103 8 0
In Schools, Government. — Training Schools (Vernacular) ..	4,776 0 0	33,796 3 10	.....
Buildings. — Government.. — Provincial..	33,657 1 2	5,391 0 8	.....
Buildings. — Government.. — Local ..	17,165 6 11	1,10,751 5 3	.....
Buildings. — Aided	31,789 0 0	....	.....
Miscellaneous.			
Translation Department	9,518 8 9	....	....
Book Department (less Rs. 1,186-6-6 on account of sale proceeds of Books and Sind Printing Press)	10,051 9 11	....	....
Encouragement to Literature	9,522 2 10	....	....
Expenditure on Education from Dakshina Fund	5,637 4 0	....	....
Expenses on Boarding House for Vernacular Masters under training at Poona.	600 0 0	....	....
Pension Fund for Vernacular Masters ..	.....	17,972 0 5	....
Sind Sudhar (School Paper)	.....	1,156 1 5	....
Charges on account of Certificate Examinations	.....	....	....
Grant to Mechanics Institute	300 0 0	....	....
Printing of Forms for Local Fund Schools	....	736 2 11	.....
Agricultural apprentice in the Model Farm at Bhadgaum	.....	123 13 2	....
Refunds	....	820 0 4	....
Watchmen employed to look after the School-houses in Kaira District ..	....	299 0 0	....
Cost of stamped papers and fees for renewing Promissory Notes	....	28 0 0	....
Grand Total.. ..	11,36,326 6 8	7,73,614 7 5	41,251 12 1

* Rs. 544-5-10 for Sind Scholarships, and 845-4-6 for

† For cess-payers' children

FUNDS.					
Subscriptions, &c.	Municipal Grants.	From Revenues of Native States.	Fees and Fines.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
5	6	7	8	9	10
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
....	550 0 0	....	.....	.....	27,384 2 4
....	....	2,104 15 11	....	....	14,360 7 1
.....	.....	.....	....	....	5,707 8 9
.....	.....	.....	....	....	2,413 3 3
.....	598 0 0	3,803 3 10	....	....	41,972 7 8
....	6 15 10	.....	....	....	39,055 1 8
2,714 6 0	1,173 11 4	.....	....	....	1,31,804 13 6
.....	.....	....	....	....	31,789 0 0
.....	....	.....	....	.....	9,518 8 9
.....	....	.....	....	800 0 0	11,451 9 11
.....	...	.....	....	....	9,522 2 10
.....	....	....	....	....	5,637 4 0
.....	....	....	.....	....	600 0 0
.....	.....	....	....	....	17,972 0 5
.....	.....	....	....	....	1,156 1 5
.....	....	....	421 4 10	....	421 4 10
.....	....	.....	....	....	300 0 0
.....	.....	....	....	....	736 2 11
.....	....	....	....	....	128 13 2
.....	....	....	....	....	820 0 4
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	299 0 0
.....	....	....	....	....	23 0 0
14,009 15 5	53,231 3 0	1,36,751 9 5	239,939 11 2	1,117 12 0	23,96,645 13 0

Scholarships in the Engineering School, Hyderabad.
attending English Schools.

7. The results of the expenditure on instruction during 1875-76 are shown by the following table, giving the number of schools and scholars and the average attendance in all grades :—

I.—COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS UNDER THE GOVERNMENT EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.		Number of Colleges and Schools.	Average Monthly Number on the Rolls throughout the year.	Average Daily Attendance.	Ratio of average daily attendance to the average Monthly Number.
COLLEGES		5	365·00	771·00	·89
HIGH SCHOOLS ...	British ...	16	2,833·70	2,460·14	·86
	Foreign ...	3	237·20	200·30	·84
		19	3,070·90	2,660·44	·86
MIDDLE CLASS SCHOOLS—					
1st Grade.					
British		39	3,685·01	3,122·80	·84
Foreign State Schools		3	342·40	291·30	·85
		42	4,027·41	3,414·10	·84
2nd Grade.					
British...		47	5,753·00	4,519·90	·78
Foreign		14	1,914·60	1,383·70	·72
		61	7,667·60	5,903·60	·76
LOWER CLASS SCHOOLS—					
British ...	Boys	2,915	152,655·70	116,392·80	·76
	Girls	137	6,110·80	4,040·80	·66
Foreign ...	Boys	406	24,181·50	18,965·20	·78
	Girls	22	842·40	460·80	·54
		3,480	183,790·40	139,859·60	·76
Night Schools, British		74	2,112·80	1,446·20	·68
Vernacular Training Colleges, British		3	413·00	349·50	·84
Vernacular Training Schools.	British ...	2	67·20	58·30	·86
	Foreign ...	1	62·00	53·40	·86
Female Training schools		3	46·60	38·80	·83
Sind Engineering School, Hydrabad		1	16·90	15·00	·88
School of Art...		1	115·00	71·00	·61
Industrial School, Dharwar ...		1	57·00	45·00	·78
Drawing School at Surat		1	14·30	8·90	·62
Police and Jail Schools		8	297·90	190·40	·63
Total Government		3,702	202,624·01	154,885·24	·76

	Number of Colleges and Schools.	Average Monthly Number on the rolls throughout the year.	Average Daily Attendance.	Ratio of Average Daily Attendance to the Average Monthly Number.
II.—PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS RECEIVING AID FROM GOVERNMENT.				
Colleges	2	85·00	73·00	·85
High Schools...	24	4,154·20	3,441·40	·82
Middle Class Schools	33	3,235·40	2,797·37	·86
Lower Class Schools	111	7,292·30	5,724·00	·78
Indigenous Schools	55	681·00	501·00	·73
Female Schools	35	2,991·50	2,220·30	·74
Night Schools	2	81·00	58·00	·71
Total.....	262	18,520·40	14,815·07	·79
SPECIAL SCHOOLS.				
David Sassoon's Industrial and Reformatory Institution	1	135·00	135·00	1·00
Total Aided.....	263	18,655·40	14,950·07	·80
III.—PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS NOT RECEIVING AID, BUT UNDER INSPECTION ONLY.				
High Schools...	2	223·20	179·20	·80
Middle Class Schools	31	2,264·00	1,821·90	·80
Lower Class Schools	429	17,581·80	13,913·01	·79
Girls' Schools	39	1,309·56	793·70	·60
Night Schools	11	356·40	246·10	·69
Normal Schools	1	15·50	15·10	·97
Total Inspected.....	513	21,753·40	16,999·01	·78
Grand Total.....	4,478	213,032·81	186,831·32	·76

For the whole year the average monthly number on the rolls rose from 232,495 to 243,032, and the average daily attendance from 177,547 to 186,834. The ratio of the average daily attendance to the average monthly number on the rolls is 76 for the year under report and for the previous year.

The table which follows shows the distribution, throughout the Presidency, of the Colleges and schools connected with Government. But no returns have been received for Baroda, Jinjira, Aundh and Kurandwád :—

DISTRIBUTION of Government Colleges and Schools and of all Schools and Colleges aided and inspected by Government in the several Districts under the Government of Bombay and in the States subject to Administrative supervision.

DISTRICTS AND NATIVE STATES.	Vernacular spoken.	Area in square miles.	Estimate of population.	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March	Average Number of Square miles to each School.	Percentage of Scholars to Population.	Number of Villages.	Number of Villages with Schools.	Increase of the year for each Division.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Central Division.										
Poona	Marathi ...	5,099	907,235	262	14,436	19	1·59	1,201	196	
Sholápur	Do. ...	3,925	662,986	151	7,116	26	1·07	716	137	
Satara	Do. ...	5,378	1,116,050	226	12,060	23	1·08	1,416	198	
Khánd[illegible]	Do. ...	4,052	847,424	157	8,034	25	0·95	2,315	132	
Ahmednagar	Do. ...	1,482	350,405	65	3,660	22	1·44	1,064	58	
Ratnágiri	Do. ...	3,789	1,019,136	154	9,117	24	0·89	1,337	126	
Bombay	Marathi and Guzerati.	18	644,405	110	14,185	¼	2·20	1	1	
Akalkot State	Marathi ...	498	81,068	21	1,018	23	1·25	108	14	
Jath Taluka of Miraj State.	Do. ...	89	13,773	7	272	12	1·97	10	7	
Umalvedha Talúka of Sándur State.	Do. ...	112	26,753	6	226	18	0·84	Information not received.		
Pant Pratinidhi of Aundh State.	Do. ...	118	58,980	8	No returns received.			Not given.	8	
Bhor[illegible] do.	Do. ...	396	59,536	13	705	30	1·18	Do.	11	
Bhor	Do. ...	500	111,689	22	753	22	0·67	Do.	20	
Jath	Do. ...	700	70,665	12	510	58	0·72	113	11	
Phaltan	Do.	534	37,431	2	49	267	0·13	52	2	
Akkalkot Wárí	Do.	900	190,814	31	1,566	29	0·82	226	21	
Total Central Division...		27,590	6,198,350	1,247	73,647	22	1·19	8,559	942	Increase of schools 58; increase of scholars 2,585

Districts and Native States.	Vernacular spoken.	Area in square miles.	Estimate of Population.	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars on the roll on 31st March.	Average number of square miles to each School.	Percentage of Scholars to Population.	Number of Villages	Number of villages with Schools.	Increase of the year for each Division.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
North-East Division.										
Khandesh	Marathi ...	10,162	1,028,642	292	17,467	34·8	1·69	3,450	251	
Ahmednagar	Do.	6,647	773,938	198	9,238	33·6	1·19	1,370	177	
Nasik	Do.	7,156	687,358	163	8,473	43·9	1·23	1,449	138	
Peint State	Do.	960	47,033	8	327	120	0·69	245	8	
Total North-East Division..		24,925	2,536,966	661	35,505	37·7	1·39	6,514	574	Decrease of Schools 4; increase of Scholars 741.
Northern Division.										
Surat	Guzerati ...	1,588	607,087	306	15,650	5·2	2·57	859	226	
Broach	Do.	1,358	350,322	213	8,874	6·4	2·53	415	181	
Kaira	Do.	1,561	782,733	193	14,381	8·1	1·83	591	159	
Ahmedabad	Do.	3,844	829,637	181	11,078	21·2	1·33	904	125	
Panch Mahals	Do.	1,874	247,580	34	2,402	55·1	0·97	752	30	
Camp Baroda	Do.	.....	1,766	1	43	.....	2·43	1	1	
Camp Deesa	Do.	.....	5,940	2	107	.....	1·80	1	1	
Kattywar Agency	Do.	20,339	2,312,629	418	23,318	48·7	1·00	4,879	349	
Rewa Kanta Agency ...	Do.	4,093	505,732	65	3,306	70·7	·65	3,484	60	
Mahi Kanta Agency ...	Do.	4,000	447,056	45	2,385	88·9	·53	1,645	41	
Palanpur Superintendency...	Do.	6,041	502,586	18	906	335·6	·18	1,058	15	
Cutch Agency	Do.	6,500	487,305	43	2,944	151·2	·60	1,025	33	
Cambay Agency	Do.	350	83,494	2	301	175·0	·36	87	1	
Surat Agency	Do.	615	123,849	3	183	205·0	·14	381	3	
Total Northern Division....		52,663	7,287,716	1,524	85,878	34·5	1·17	16,082	1,225	Increase of Schools 58; increase of Scholars 6,689.

Southern Division.										
[illegible]um	Marathi and Kanarese.	4,591	938,750	143	8,375	32·1	·89	1,132	106	
[illegible]war	Kanarese and Marathi.	4,565	988,037	174	9,294	26·2	·94	1,436	132	
[illegible]i	Kanarese ..	5,695	816,037	132	6,220	44·6	·76	1,180	107	
[illegible]ra	Do.	4,235	398,406	88	4,323	48·1	1·08	1,066	68	
[illegible]pur	Marathi ...	2,778	802,691	139	5,577	19·9	·81	1,107	122	
[illegible]	Do.	188	49,507	16	800	11·76	1·61	31	6	
[illegible]hol	Do.	361	58,921	19	605	19·	1·02	81	15	
[illegible]di	Do.	952	223,663	42	1,755	22·65	·78	256	32	
[illegible]shmeshwar ...	Kanarese and Marathi.	61	18,951	4	287	15·2	1·51	16	2	
[illegible]nur	Do.	70	16,778	3	106	23·3	·63	25	1	
[illegible]durg	Do.	140	38,031	3	100	46·6	·26	42	1	
Kurundwad	Marathi ...	...	69,671	1	...	...	...	...	...	
[illegible]nkhandi	Do.	491	102,395	11	527	44·6	·51	93	6	
Total ...		24,127	4,521,838	775	38,969	31·1	·86	6,465	598	Increase of Schools 26; increase of Scholars 180.
Sind Division.										
Karachee	Sindhi ..	14,091	423,495	60	3,943	234·83	·93	707	39	
Hyderabad	Do.	9,052	721,947	103	5,482	87·89	·75	3,853	69	
Shikarpur	Do.	8,813	776,227	90	6,318	97·92	·81	955	67	
Thar and Párkar	Do.	12,729	180,761	13	721	979·15	·39	51	13	
Upper Sind Frontier ...	Do.	1,913	89,985	5	249	382·6	·27	75	5	
Total ...	.....	46,598	2,192,415	271	16,713	171·94	·76	5,641	193	Increase of Schools 6; increase of Scholars 1,831.
Grand Total ...	.....	175,903	22,737,283	4,478	250,712	39·28	1·10	43,261	3,532	Increase of Schools 144; increase of Scholars 12,026.
[illegible]	.....	...	..	2	177	...	...	...	...	

8. The increase of schools and scholars during the year was as under:—

	Number of Schools.				Number of Scholars at the end of the year.			
	1874-75.	1875-76.	Increase.	Decrease.	1874-75.	1875-76.	Increase.	Decrease.
Government Institutions.								
Colleges, Arts, Law, Medicine and Engineering	5	5	...	...	921	913	...	8
Engineering School, Hyderabad	1	1	...	...	13	20	7	...
Normal Schools (Male)..	7	6	...	1	591	546	...	45
Do. (Female)	3	3	...	...	41	46	5	...
School of Art	1	1	...	...	104	122	18	...
Industrial School, Dharwar	1	1	...	...	57	57	...	...
Drawing School, Surat.	...	1	1	...	...	17	17	...
Schools for Boys—								
High Schools... ...	19	19	...	...	3,184	3,267	83	...
1st Grade Schools ...	43	42	...	1	4,001	4,091	90	...
2nd do. ...	60	61	1	...	7,887	7,725	...	162
Lower Class or Primary	3,229	3,321	92	...	173,169	181,863	8,694	...
Night Schools	79	74	...	5	2,313	2,191	...	122
Schools for Girls ...	161	159	...	2	6,964	7,278	314	...
Total ...	3,609	3,694	94	9	199,215	208,136	9,228	337
Private Institutions receiving aid from Government.								
Colleges (Arts)	2	2	..	...	68	114	46	...
David Sassoon's Industrial and Reformatory Institution	1	1	...	..	139	145	6	..
Schools for Boys—								
High Schools... ...	24	21	...	...	4,184	4,244	60	..
1st Grade Schools ...	26	28	2	...	2,592	2,721	129	.
2nd do. ...	5	5	..	...	633	711	78	.
Lower Class (Boys) .	100	111	11	..	6,380	7,614	1,234	...
Do. (Girls) ...	31	35	4	..	2,905	3,076	171	...
Indigenous Schools ...	48	55	7	...	1,329	1,465	136	...
Night Schools	2	2	...	...	78	112	34	...
Total	239	263	24	...	18,308	20,202	1,894	

	Number of Schools.				Number of Scholars at the end of the year.			
	1374-75.	1875-76.	Increase.	Decrease.	1874-75.	1875-76.	Increase.	Decrease.
Private Institutions not receiving aid but under Inspection only.								
Normal Schools (Male)	1	1	...	...	30	16	..	14
High Schools	2	2	...	...	248	226	...	22
Middle Class	33	31	...	2	2,511	2,249	...	262
Lower Class (Boys)	395	429	34	..	16,632	17,868	1,236	..
Night Schools	9	11	2	...	327	347	20	...
Female Schools ...	37	39	2	...	1,266	1,343	77	...
Total	477	513	38	2	21,014	22,049	1,333	298
Police and Jail Schools	9	8	...	1	119	325	206	...
Grand Total ...	4,334	4,478	156	12	2,38,686	2,50,712	12,661	635

9. The net increase of schools and scholars is as follows :—

	Schools.	Scholars.
Government Institutions	84	9,097
Aided Institutions...	24	1,894
Inspected do.	36	1,035
Total net increase ...	144	12,026

Classified according to the quality of instruction, the schools of the Presidency give the following returns :—

	Number of Schools.				Number of Scholars at the end of the year.			
	1874-75.	1875-76.	Increase.	Decrease.	1874-75.	1875-76.	Increase.	Decrease.
Colleges	7	7	.....	.....	989	1,027	38	.....
School of Art	1	1	.....	.....	104	122	18	.....
Technical Schools	3	4	1	.....	209	239	30	.....
High Schools	45	45	.....	.....	7,616	7,737	121	.....
Middle Class Schools	167	167	.....	.....	17,624	17,497	.....	127
Primary Schools...	3,871	4,011	140	.....	200,347	211,785	11,438	.....
Girls' Schools	229	233	4	.....	11,135	11,697	562	.....
Normal Schools	11	10	.....	1	662	608	.....	54
	4,334	4,478	145	1	238,686	250,712	12,207	181
	Deduct—Decrease.		1		*Deduct*—Decrease ...		181	
	Net Increase ...		144		Net Increase ..		12,026	

The net increase of the year was divided between the different educational Divisions as under :—

	Net Increase. Schools.	Scholars.
Central Division	58 ...	2,585
North-East Division	...	741
Northern Division	58 ...	6,689
Southern Division	26 ...	180
Sind	6 ...	1,831
Total...	148 ...	12,026
Deduct—Decrease of schools in the North-East Division ...	4	...
Net Increase	144 ...	12,026

The increase would have been larger but for the dulness of trade and other unfavourable circumstances. In Bombay, an outbreak of small-pox caused much irregularity of attendance. In the Southern Division cholera was prevalent throughout the year; and parts of Guzerat also were visited by this disease. In the Ahmedabad district too damage was done to schools by high floods.

10. Awards on the system of payment by results are not always paid within the year for which they are made, and the actual disbursements from the budget grant of 1875-76 were as follows :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Awards of 1874-75, paid in 1875-76 ...	2,267	0	0
Awards of 1875-76 paid in that year ...	67,125	0	0
Grants to private colleges and schools, for pupils passing University examinations...	*1,400	0	0
Total...	70,792	0	0

At the end of the year, there remained claims for settlement amounting to Rs. 13,719-14-0, so that the total award for 1875-76 was Rs. 82,044-14-0 against Rs. 78,294 for the previous year.

* Rs. 200 for 1874-75. Rs. 1,200 for 1875-76.

The grants paid during the year under report were divided between 127 institutions as under :—

	Schools for Europeans and Eurasians.	Missionary.	Native.	Amount of Grant. Rs.	a.	p.
Colleges	.....	2	...	1,200	0	0
High Schools ...	9	6	7	34,572	8	0
Middle Class Schools.	17	9	8	13,482	8	0
Lower do. do.	1	28	14	3,041	8	0
Girls' Schools ...	7	9	10	12,351	8	0
Mixed Schools (included among Boys' Schools).				6,144	0	0
Total...	34	54	39	70,792	0	0

11. In addition to grants paid by results, Government made allowances to private institutions as under :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Bombay Education Society's Byculla Schools (for Europeans)	5,280	0	0
Sir J. J. Parsi Benevolent Institution...	6,000	0	0
Rastamji Jamsetji Guzerati Schools ...	2,260	0	0
David Sassoon's Reformatory	18,029	12	1
Alexandra Institution	1,200	0	0
Indigenous Schools in the Island of Bombay	346	0	0
Sanskrit Class at Násik	100	0	0
Total...Rs.	33,215	12	1

The first three of these are charitable institutions under Government inspection, and receive fixed grants according to promises made before the grant by results came in. The fourth is an industrial school for boys belonging to the criminal classes. The payment to the Alexandra Institution was made on the breaking up of the Government Normal class for mistresses ; and the payments to indigenous schools in Bombay and Násik were made as rewards for improvement in method and discipline.

Grants from Local Funds amounting to Rs. 2,598-12-9 were also made to indigenous schools in the Mofussil.

The total cost to Government of all aided schools was, therefore, Rs. 1,06,606,* while the returns from managers show an expenditure of Rs. 3,51,110.

The number of Aided Schools has been shown above as 263 schools with 20,202 scholars: the increase of the year being 24 schools and 1894 scholars.

12. The following table shows the building operations during the year under report:—

Division.	Commenced or carried on.	Completed.	Expenditure.		
			Provincial.	Local.	Total.
New Buildings.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Central Division	5	26	6,141 9 7	41,735 0 3	47,876 9 10
North-East do.	..	3	5,001 3 2	9,364 4 5	14,365 7 7
Northern do.	14	13	13,157 3 0	3,875 4 8	17,032 7 8
Southern do.	20	4	4,697 0 0	37,869 0 0	42,566 0 0
Sind	5	8	20,837 3 4	1,644 6 8	22,481 10 0
Total ..	44	54	49,774 3 1	94,488 0 0	1,44,262 3 1
Grants-in-aid to Private Institutions.					
St. Anne's School, Poona ..	..	..	1,000 0 0	....	1,000 0 0
Scottish High School, Bombay	..	..	89 0 0	....	89 0 0
Fort Christian School, Bombay	..	..	10,000 0 0	....	10,000 0 0
St. Mary's School, Belgaum ..	..	..	700 0 0	....	700 0 0
European and Indo-European School at Karachee ...	..	..	20,000 0 0	....	20,000 0 0
Total ..	..	..	31,789 0 0	....	31,789 0 0
Special and Ordinary Repairs.					
Central Division	..	..	248 5 0	10,299 11 7	10,548 0 7
North-East do.	..	..	800 0 0	3,835 13 7	4,635 13 7
Northern do.	..	..	....	6,035 14 2	6,035 14 2
Southern do.	..	..	....	1,950 2 3	1,950 2 3
Sind do.	..	..	....	3,427 13 6	3,427 13 6
Total ..	..	..	1,048 5 0	25,549 7 1	26,597 12 1
Grand Total ..	44	54	82,611 8 1	1,20,037 7 1	2,02,648 15 2

Out of the total expenditure, Rs. 28,504-12 were spent on Government high schools, Rs. 186-14 on Government 1st grade schools, Rs. 30,089 on aided high schools, Rs. 700 on aided 1st grade schools, and Rs. 1,43,168-5-2 on vernacular and normal schools.

* Exclusive of Rs. 31,789 for buildings.

13. The following is the table (of expenditure of provincial money on educational buildings in 1875-76) required by the Resolution of the Government of India, Home Department, No. 211, of the 3rd June 1871 :—

		Rs.	a.	p.
Expenditure from Department of Public Works Budget (Provincial).				
	(*a*) Repairs	16,541	0	0
	(*b*) Minor Works (up to Rs. 1,000)...	2,395	0	0
	(*c*) *Large Works (above Rs. 1,000)...	1,303	0	0
	Total P. W. D. Budget...	1,95,239	0	0
Expenditure from Educational Budget (Provincial).				
Included in the table given in para. 12.	(*d*) Repairs to Government Buildings.	1,048	5	0
	(*e*) Minor GovernmentBuildings ...	49,774	3	1
	(*f*) Minor grants-in-aid (Rs. 1,000 and under)	1,789	0	0
	(*g*) Large grants (above Rs. 1,000) ...	30,000	0	0
	Total expenditure from Educational Budget ...	82,611	8	1
	Grand Total outlay ...	2,77,850	8	1

* The following are the items of the expenditure for larger works in the Budget for the Public Works Department :—

	Provincial.	Contributions.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Improvements to Training School, Ahmedabad...	1,203	...	1,203
Elphinstone High School, Bombay ...	68,000	24,700	92,700
School of Art, Bombay	46,131	...	46,131
Fort Christian School	...	8,592	8,592
High School, Nariád	...	21	21
Anglo-Vernacular and High School, Kurrachee	...	2,431	2,431
European and Indo-European School, Kurrachee	...	15,183	15,183
Additional accommodation for students in the Deccan Colleg...	6,300	...	6,300
Guzerati Mission School, Kurrachee ...	...	3,742	3,742
	1,21,634	54,669	1,76,303

Book Depôts.

Central Book Depôt, Bombay.

14. The cost to Government of the Central Book Depôt was Rs. 10,345-13-2,* or Rs. 213-13-6 less than the charge for the previous year.

The account of Government stock for the year under report is as under:—

Receipts.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Balance of Stock on 1st April 1875	1,13,598 8 0	
Value of new stock received during the year	11,778 12 0	
Subscriptions to the Indian Law Reports	1,724 0 0	
	Total ...	1,27,101 4 0
Disbursements.		
Sale proceeds of stock, including subscriptions to Indian Law Reports paid into the Government Treasury	7,468 9 10	
Discount given to purchasers	215 15 2	
Value of Indian Law Reports issued to subscribers	491 4 0	
Loss from the distribution of books gratis and the reduction of selling prices, &c....	2,650 14 0	
Balance on 31st March 1876 as under—		
Stock in the Central Depôt.	1,09,340 12 0	
Do. in Sub-Depôts ...	6,678 13 0	
Outstanding	255 0 0	
	Total ...	1,27,101 4 0

The Government stock is increasing each year, and the cost of keeping it in order and of arranging for its sale or distribution is a small set-off against the Government charges for the Depôt establishment.

* Curator ... ...Rs. 3,600 0 0
Establishment ... ,, 6,745 13 2
Total.. Rs. 10,345 13 2

For the sale of school-books, the Depôt maintained 254 branches throughout the Presidency, and the stock account of the year stands thus :—

Receipts.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Balance on 1st April 1875 ..	5,48,721 10 7	
Value of new stock printed and purchased during the year	2,13,394 14 4	
Total ...		7,62,116 8 11
Disbursements.		
Value of books sold during the year	1,37,901 6 6	
Value of obsolete and damaged books, together with that of books whose prices were reduced, written off the stock account ...	12,533 2 1	
Balance on 31st March 1876.	6,11,682 0 4	
Total ...		7,62,116 8 11

The balance of stock at the end of the year shows an increase of more than Rs. 62,960. This increase is due partly to larger receipts of English books, and partly to the printing of improved vernacular texts.

The following statement shows the books and school apparatus purchased during the year :—

Languages.	No. of Copies.	Prime Cost.
		Rs. a. p.
English	176,745	55,761 1 1
Latin	190	345 11 1
English Maps	424	2,160 2 6
Apparatus	302	691 9 3
Marathi	154,802	36,468 3 1
Do. Maps	3,383	7,857 7 3
Guzerati	252,536	42,173 0 7
Canarese	26,226	2,618 10 8
Sanskrit	1,860	1,145 3 8
Hindustani	200	46 0 0
Do. Maps	100	400 0 0
Anglo-Marathi	3,995	3,273 6 6
Total ...	620,763	1,52,941 0 8

The cash account of the School Book Depôt for the year under report is as follows:—

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Receipts.		
Balance on 1st April 1875.	32,709 7 7	
Sale proceeds during the year	1,37,901 6 6	
Cash received for unexecuted orders	2,581 0 6	
Refund by the Curator out of an advance to him for the purchase of a supply of the *Times of India* Calendar	1,280 0 0	
Miscellaneous	910 11 5	
Total ...		1,75,382 10 0
Disbursements.		
Re-invested in stock ...	1,26,949 0 5	
Paid debt of last year ..	153 6 6	
Rewards to authors ...	1,600 0 0	
Commission to vendors ...	12,393 2 10	
Packing and contingent charges	6,999 5 7	
Insurance	3,250 0 0	
House rent	3,985 7 8	
Service postage labels ...	781 8 0	
Dead stock	2,027 12 6	
Printing catalogue and office forms	651 4 0	
Temporary Establishment .	160 0 0	
Bonus to the Curator ...	600 0 0	
Paid to Auditor	250 0 0	
Advance to the Curator for purchasing a supply of the *Times of India* Calendar...	1,000 0 0	
Paid into the Government Treasury, the pay of additional establishment ...	800 0 0	
Paid to the "Bombay Education Society's Press" for printing charges of Narmagadya, Part I.... ...	829 10 5	
Balance on 31st March 1876, viz., cash in the Bank ...	7,258 3 1	
Outstanding...	5,693 13 0	
Total ...		1,75,382 10

The sale proceeds for the year show an increase of more than Rs. 9,500 ; but, on the other hand, the large purchases made during the year have reduced the cash balance, and a debt due for books stands over for payment in 1876-77.

Sind Book Depôt and Printing Press.

Early in the year under report, the Depôt was placed in charge of the Educational Translator, and the Printing Press was made over to the Commissioner's Office. The Depôt now pays cash for all work executed for it by the Press.

The charges incurred during the few months of the year when the old system was in force were :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Book Depôt	1,182	10	7
Printing Press...	309	5	4
Total Rs. ...	1,491	15	11

Deduct—

Sale proceeds credited to Provincial Funds	1,186	6	6
Total Rs. ...	305	9	5

The total cost to Government was therefore Rs. 305-9-5, against Rs. 5,740-2-2 in the previous year.

The stock account of the Depôt is as under :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Balance 31st of March 1875 ...	30,080	2	1
Stock received during the year	11,761	3	5
Total Rs. ...	41,841	5	6

Deduct—

Value of books written off ...	788	13	6
Sale proceeds of books ...	7,004	6	9
Balance 31st of March 1876 ...	34,048	1	3
Total Rs. ...	41,841	5	6

The increase in sale proceeds for the year amounted to Rs. 822.

The books and apparatus received during the year were :—

Language.	Number of Copies.	Value.
		Rs. a. p.
Sindhi books	22,997	3,813 10 9
Persian do.	1,137	447 5 6
Hindu Sindhi books	18,590	6,168 14 6
Maps	196	955 0 0
Miscellaneous	1,400	225 0 0
Slates and pens	...	151 4 8
	44,320	11,761 3 5

15. The preceding paragraphs have given a full account of funds administered by the Department.

16. Other items of expenditure not under the control of the Department are :—

	Amount.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1874-75.	1875-76.		
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Bombay University*	42,927 1 10	43,181 2 6	254 0 8	....
Grant Medical College	38,542 1 2	†39,267 3 9	725 2 7	....
Total ..	81,469 3 0	82,448 6 3	979 3 3	....

* Details of expenditure on the University are as follows :—

	1874-75.	1875-76.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Allowances to Examiners ..	30,000 0 0	30,000 0 0	....	....
Registrar and Establishment ..	5,218 15 6	5,268 0 0	49 0 6	....
Contingencies	7,708 2 4	7,913 2 6	205 0 2	....
Total ..	42,927 1 10	43,181 2 6	254 0 8	....

† Provincial .. .. Rs. 31,552 3 0
Fees 7,715 0 0
Rs. 39,267 3 9

The total expenditure of public money on education, science, and art amounts, therefore, to Rs. 11,36,326, and the table of last year is continued thus :—

	Number of Scholars.	Expenditure of Provincial Grant.	Expenditure of Local Funds.
1871-72	1,98,870	9,95,230	12,26,327
1872-73	2,18,466	10,34,242	13,27,755
1873-74	2,28,561	10,61,374	12,90,026
1874-75	2,38,686	11,42,703	11,96,063
1875-76	2,50,712	11,36,326	12,60,219

17. But these figures do not give the whole expenditure from local sources on schools and institutions which are connected with the Government of Bombay, and a more complete table is, therefore, given below, which adds, to the figures already noted, the expenditure from private funds on aided schools and the cost of schools belonging to Native States and inspected, but not managed by the Government Department. These additional figures are taken from the returns submitted to Inspectors, and do not include the cost of any schools not under inspection :—

	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75	1875-76.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Contribution from public revenues	9,95,230	10,34,242	10,61,374	11,42,703	11,36,326
Administered by the Department. Contribution from Local Funds	12,26,327	13,27,755	12,90,026	11,96,063	12,60,219
Estimate of expenses from Private Funds of Aided Schools..	4,61,433	3,70,767	3,60,637	3,15,699	3,51,110
Expenditure in Native State and other schools inspected or visited only	1,75,675	1,49,524	3,49,400	2,50,338	2,57,222
Total ..	28,58,665	28,82,288	30,61,437	29,04,803	29,98,877

The University.

18. The Senate of the University has made "several important alterations in the mathematical course of studies for the F.A. and B.A. examinations, and a few minor alterations in other matters." In September, the Senate accepted a sum of Rs. 2,500, subscribed "for the purpose of founding an annual prize in memory of the late Professor Hughlings." Regulations have been passed for awarding the Hughlings' Prize, and the Dosabhoy Hormusjee Cama Prize. The University has lately been offered the sum of Rs. 2,500, subscribed "with the view of establishing, in connection with the University, a prize or scholarship in memory of the late Mr. James Taylor, for six years Registrar of the University."

On the 11th of November, "at a special convocation held for the purpose, the University had the honour of presenting an address to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, to which His Royal Highness was pleased to offer a gracious and suitable reply." Sir Bartle Frere afterwards forwarded, "by direction of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, a copy of the Mahabhásya in six large and costly volumes, and an engraving of Her Majesty the Queen, which were specially prepared by order of His Royal Highness for presentation to the University, and which were presented by His Royal Highness in commemoration of his visit to Bombay, and of the pleasure which it had afforded to His Royal Highness."

At the annual meeting of the Senate, the University placed on record its deep regret at the death, on the 1st of December, of the Venerable and venerated Reverend John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S., one of the Fellows mentioned in the Act of Incorporation, late Vice-Chancellor, and for several years and at his death Dean and Syndic in Arts. Dr. Wilson's memory will be preserved in the University by the "Wilson Philological Lectureship," which was founded in his honour in the year 1870; and the Senate have now resolved on an additional memorial in the form of a bust, to be placed in the University buildings.

The table which follows, shows the results obtained by high schools, and by affiliated colleges in the University examinations during the year under report:—

Results of Examinations of the University of Bombay for the Official Year beginning April 1st 1875 and ending March 31st 1876.

	Number of Institutions sending up Candidates.				Number of Candidates sent up.					Number of Candidates passed.					Religious or National Classification of passed Candidates.					
															Natives of India.					
	Government Institutions.	Schools in Native States.	Private Institutions.	Total.	From Government Institutions.	From Schools in Native States.	From Private Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	From Government Institutions.	From Schools in Native States.	From Private Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Parsis.	Others.	Europeans.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Entrance or Matriculation	19	10	33	62	409	85	549	226	1,269	169	35	183	27	431	14	292	3	111	1	10
Arts ... First Arts	2	...	2	4	174	..	19	..	193	61	..	8	..	69	3	47	1	17	..	1
Arts ... Bachelor of Arts	2	...	2	4	76	..	12	..	88	14	..	4	..	18	..	14	..	2	..	2
Arts ... Master of Arts	2	...	...	2	6	..	..	..	6	4	..	..	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	..
Law .. .. Bachelor of Laws	1	..	...	1	11	..	..	..	11	5	..	..	..	5	..	5	..	..	..	..
Medicine First L. M.	1	..	..	1	46	..	..	..	46	30	..	..	..	30	3	13	..	14	..	..
Medicine L. M.	1	...	...	1	19	..	..	..	19	16	..	..	..	16	4	2	..	10	..	..
Medicine M. D.	1	...	...	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Engineering First L. C. E.	1	...	...	1	24	..	..	..	24	21	..	..	..	21	2	15	..	2	..	2
Engineering L. C. E.	1	..	...	1	12	..	..	..	12	9	..	..	..	9	..	6	..	1	..	2
Total..	31	10	37	78	778	85	580	226	1,669	350	35	195	27	607	26	399	4	157	1	20

The results of the entrance or matriculation examination will be noticed under "High Schools." For the other or higher University examinations, the figures are satisfactory, as the number of passed candidates has risen from 150 to 173, and as the proportion of successful to unsuccessful candidates has risen to something above 2 out of 5. This favourable result is due to the special Faculties only, the Arts Faculty showing a falling off in the number passed and in the proportion of successful to unsuccessful candidates.

Examinations in Arts.

In the F.A. examination there were 193 candidates, of whom 174 came from the two Government, and 19 from the two aided Colleges. The Government Colleges passed 61, and each of the aided Colleges passed 4 candidates. Of the 69 candidates 36 passed in Sanskrit, 19 in Latin, 13 in Persian, and 1 in Arabic. In the selected subjects of the examination, 31 were examined in Butler's Sermons, 19 in Analytical Geometry, and 19 in Chemical Physics.

For the B.A. degree, there were 88 candidates, of whom 16 passed in the 2nd and 2 in the 1st class. Of the 18 successful candidates, 14 came from the Government Colleges, and 3 from St. Xavier's, and 1 had attended at the Free General Assembly's Institution and afterwards at the Deccan College. Ten passed in Sanskrit, 7 in Latin, and 1 in Persian. In the selected subjects, 9 passed in History, 11 in Logic and Moral Philosophy, 10 in Political Economy, 6 in Dynamics and Hydrostatics, 6 in Analytical Geometry, 3 in Differential and Integral Calculus, 7 in Chemical Physics, and 2 in Inorganic Chemistry.

For the M.A. degree in Languages, there were 2 candidates, both of whom obtained a 2nd class in English and Latin. One was from Elphinstone College, and the other from the Deccan College. For the degree in History and Philosophy there was one candidate, from the Deccan College, who passed in the 2nd class. In Mathematics and Natural Philosophy there was one candidate, who failed to pass the examination. In Natural Sciences there was one candidate from Elphinstone College, who passed in the 2nd class.

Examinations of the three special Faculties.

The Colleges under the three special Faculties are Government Institutions, and the results obtained by their pupils will be noticed later on.

Arts Colleges.

Elphinstone College.

19. Changes in the college staff have been more frequent than usual. In May Mr. Giles was appointed to act as Inspector, and his work in the college was given to Mr. Karkare. Shortly afterwards Mr. Karkare, too, was required to act as Inspector, as the services of Dr. Bühler were temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of India. Mr. Karkare's place in the College was taken by Mr. Best, who in January was compelled by ill-health to take leave to England. Mr. Best's place was taken by Mr. J. W. Pullen, Barrister-at-Law. In September Mr. Wordsworth took leave on urgent private affairs, and Mr. Oxenham was transferred to Bombay as Acting Principal. This change necessitated the transfer of Mr. Peterson to Poona, Mr. Peterson's place in Bombay being taken by Mr. Bandarkar. In December Mr. Lyon returned from leave, and resumed charge of the Professorship of Chemistry which Mr. Gray had held for 15 months without pay.

In numbers the College shows a decrease, the average daily attendance having fallen from 190 to 182, and the average monthly number on the rolls from 210 to 205. The number of students on the roll at the end of the year was 226 against 245 in the previous year.

The Principal's report contains some remarks on the college work, which, with an extract from the report of the Professor of English, will be found in Appendix A. In the F.A. examination of 1875, "the number passed from the college, viz., 44, was the highest ever passed." In the B.A. examination the college was less successful, only 10 students out of 40 passing the examination. On the other hand, the college obtained the only two first classes awarded in the examination. Of the 30 students who failed, 23 failed in English, 2 in the second language, 12 in Mathematics, and 16 on the total: while in voluntary subjects, 3 failed in each of the subjects of Logic, Dynamics, and Chemical Physics; 2 failed in History; and 1 failed in each of the subjects of Analytical Geometry, Differential Calculus, and Physiology. For the M.A. degree, two candidates were successful, one in English and Latin, and one in Natural Sciences. The Bhagwandass Purshotumdass Sanskrit Scholarship was awarded to a graduate of the College.

The Principal reports that additional accommodation is required for resident students, and that it is most necessary that the college compound should be raised and levelled. For the improvement of the compound something has lately been done by private subscriptions; but Government assistance is necessary for the completion of the work.

The Deccan College.

20. Mr. Oxenham returned from Bombay in April, and remained in charge of the Deccan college until September, when he was again sent to Bombay to act for Mr. Wordsworth. Dr. Kielhorn then took charge of the college, and Mr. Peterson was transferred from Bombay to Poona. Dr. Kielhorn afterwards acted for a short time as Educational Inspector, Central Division, the college being entrusted to Mr. K. L. Chattre, and Mr. Aitken being promoted to the Professorship temporarily vacant. In June, Mr. H. Batty, C. S., who for three years had done excellent service in the college, was relieved by Mr. R. Shute—a new Professor, selected by the Secretary of State. Mr. Shute possessed the highest qualifications for his work in the college, but unfortunately the climate did not agree with him, and after the monsoon he was compelled to return to England. To the temporary vacancy thus caused, Mr. A. L. P. Larken, C.S., was appointed.

The number of students on the rolls has fallen from 117 to 96. This decrease is due partly to the greater strictness now observed in the levy of fees.

In the University examinations, the college was not very successful. For the M.A. examination there were two candidates, both of whom passed. But in the B.A. examination, out of 16 students who presented themselves, only 4 passed. The 12 who failed, failed in the following subjects:—

In Sanskrit	None.
„ History...	None.
„ Logic and Moral Philosophy ...	1
„ Mathematics	1
„ Political Economy	1
„ English...	9
„ Latin	1
„ Analytical Geometry	1
„ the total	6

Of 15 ex-students who presented themselves 1 passed

In the F. A. examination, out of 50 students who presented themselves, 16 passed. The 34 who failed, failed in the following subjects:—

In Sanskrit	4
„ History...	3
„ Logic	4
„ Mathematics (necessary) ...	20
„ Butler	None.
„ Analytical Geometry	4
„ Chemical Physics	None
„ English...	18
„ the total	25

Of 11 ex-students who presented themselves 1 passed.

The Principal of the Deccan, like the Principal of the Elphinstone College, comments on the University examinations:—"The failures in English at the B.A. examination I do not attribute to the difficulty of the papers, but rather to the somewhat severe assignment of marks. The candidates from this and from Elphinstone College were not, as far as I could estimate, especially weak in English, nor the paper especially difficult, while the percentage of failures in this subject was unusually large."

The conduct of the students has not been good, and towards the close of the year a large number of them committed a gross breach of discipline. For this eleven of the seniors have been sent down for six months, lighter punishments being awarded to the juniors.

During the year under report, new quarters for resident students have been finished, and the stables have been re-built. Sanction has been given to the re-flooring of the library and verandah.

Aided Colleges.

21. The results obtained in the University examinations by the two aided colleges have been noticed above. A former pupil of the Free General Assembly's Institution, who had migrated to the Deccan College, obtained the Ellis Scholarship for having passed the B.A. examination with the highest marks in English.

The grants paid to the aided colleges for passed candidates were Rs. 1,200—Rs. 800 to St. Xavier's, and Rs. 400 to the Free General Assembly's College. The grants for the previous year were Rs. 3,100.

Special Colleges.

Law School.

22. Mr. E. Tyrrell Leith, Senior Government Professor of Law, proceeded to Europe on leave for ten months from the 20th of March 1875, and Mr. H. C. Kirkpatrick was appointed to officiate during Mr. Leith's absence. In November Mr. J. Q. Pigot resigned and Mr. James Jardine was appointed to succeed him in the Perry Professorship of Jurisprudence.

The number of students on the rolls in the previous year and the year under report was—

	March 1875.	March 1876.
Seniors	6	15
Juniors	17	30
Candidate Class	79	90
Candidates for the Pleaders' examination	3	4
Total ...	105	139

In November the Perry Professor examined 40 candidates in Jurisprudence and Roman Law and passed 36 candidates. The Jurisprudence prize of Rs. 100 was gained by a student from Elphinstone College. Of the University examination Mr. Jardine reports that "eleven students presented themselves for the LL.B. examination held in November 1875. Out of these 2 were students of that year, both of whom passed. Of the remaining 9 who were students of the previous year, 3 passed, one did not appear at the examination, and 5 failed."

Grant Medical College.

23. The college has suffered a great loss by the death of Mr. Narayan Daji. "Last year," Dr. Hunter writes, "I had occasion to refer to Mr. Narayan Daji having succeeded to the chair of Botany, left temporarily vacant by Professor Gray's transference to another department of the college. This year I have, I deeply regret to state, to record his early and untimely death, which occurred on the 16th July last, from a low remittent type of fever. With ability of no mean order,

combined with a quiet and unostentatious manner, he had secured for himself an honourable position among the European and Native community of this city. Educated in this College, which he quitted 24 years ago, he was the first of its graduates to occupy the honourable post of a Professor within its walls." On the death of Mr. Narayan Daji, Mr. Gray took up the lectures on Botany, but continued his work as Professor of Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence until the return of Mr. Lyon from leave.

The number of students on the rolls for the year under report and for the previous year was—

	1874-75.	1875-76.
Graduates and Under-graduates ...	179	194
Hospital Apprentices...	56	30
Hospital Assistant	1	1
Vernacular Classes	72	81
Marathi Midwife Class		6
Total...	308	312

On the working of the college, the Principal reports that the results of the past year "will bear comparison with the most successful year of the thirty which have lapsed since the foundation of the Institution." Fifty-nine freshmen have been admitted to the college classes, which, added to the number left after the University examinations, brought the strength of the graduate and under-graduate classes up to 194, "a number unparalleled in the history of the college, and all the more remarkable seeing that the fees paid by a student amount to Rs. 625 for the full curriculum. Of the freshmen 2 have passed the B.A., 2 the F.A. examination, and 11 Matriculation with Latin." In the University examinations the proportion of successful candidates was larger than in any previous year. For the M.D. degree there was one candidate, Mr. Anna Moreshwar Kunte, B.A., who passed, being the first to obtain this degree in the University of Bombay. For the L.M. examination there were 19 candidates, of whom 16 passed, six of them in the first class. One of those who were plucked went to England and "returned within 6 months, having in the interval succeeded in passing the examination for the diploma of M.R.C.S., England, and L.R.C.P., Edinburgh." For the First L.M. Examination, there were 46

candidates, of whom thirty passed, 5 of them in the first division. Another student who originally belonged to this class has left the College in order to complete his education in one of the Medical Colleges in London.

Five Assistant Surgeons presented themselves for examination by the College, and all succeeded in passing. Three were promoted from the 2nd to the 1st, and two from the third to the 2nd class.

In the *hospital assistant* class one candidate appeared for examination but failed to pass. Of the *hospital apprentices* fourteen passed the final examination in September, twenty-nine resigned during the year, two were discharged, and one left on sick leave. In his last report Dr. Hunter commented severely on the behaviour of the hospital apprentices; but his report for the past year is more satisfactory. He speaks in high terms of the ability and conduct of S. C. Saldanha who came out first in the final examination, and he reports favourably of the pupils newly admitted to the college:— "With regard to the lads now in college it affords me much pleasure to state that as a body they form a pleasing contrast to many of their predecessors in their conduct and bearing, which have during the last few months given me much satisfaction, and I shall be greatly disappointed if the class, as in earlier times, does not prove to be a credit to the college and a source of satisfaction to its teachers." At the suggestion of the Surgeon General, the number of new admissions is to be restricted to 20 annually, so that 60 will be the maximum number of the class. At present the number is 30 only, the smallest class that has been in college since 1869.

The *vernacular classes* contain native medical pupils belonging to the Army Medical Department, and candidates for civil employ. Of the native medical pupils 7 passed the examination held in September, one resigned, and one was discharged. Of the candidates (Marathi) for civil employ, six passed the final examination, ten were discharged, and one left the college. Of the newly established Guzerati class, five were discharged, three resigned, and two left the College. With regard to the entrance examination for the Marathi and Guzerati classes, Dr. Hunter remarks as follows:—"On the 25th of October the entrance examination of candidates for the Marathi and Guzerati vernacular classes was held. After production by the

candidates of certificates that they had passed in standard IV. of the Anglo-vernacular schools, they were subjected to a competitive examination, conducted by the teachers of the respective classes, and superintended by myself, which resulted in twelve candidates being selected for the Marathi and fifteen for the Guzerati class. The standard of the examination has, in order to meet the views of the Medical Department, now been pressed to its utmost limits, if not beyond them; and some years must, I fear, elapse before it will be possible to raise it further, unless Government (which is hardly probable) should be disposed to increase the pay of the hospital assistant class, for which branch of the Medical Subordinate Department these lads are trained. The records amply bear out the falling off in the number of candidates with the increase in the standard of the examination; in 1873 there were 134 candidates, in 1874 but 49, and this year there were only 24 for 17 vacancies. The twelve selected candidates for the Marathi class and the fifteen for the Guzerati raise the total strength of these classes to 29 and 24, respectively."

The Marathi midwife class was lately re-opened with 6 pupils. "Assistant Surgeon Sukharam Arjoon, L.M., who voluntarily undertakes the teaching of these women, speaks highly of their general intelligence and character. Four Bania women joined the Guzerati Midwife class, but were found so wanting in intelligence and other qualities as to necessitate their being discharged, and the class for the present being broken up. It says little for the Guzerati speaking population, that suitable candidates cannot be found, more especially when it is remembered that while obtaining a free education in this collateral branch of medicine, they are supported by the liberal bounty of Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier."

The college prizes and scholarships have been awarded according to rule, and the interest of the Jamsetji Jijibhoy Fund, amounting to Rs. 600, was divided between the most deserving students to assist them in the purchase of books. The Principal also reports that several new gifts have been received. "To the already handsome endowment and other Funds of the College, amounting to Rs. 1,17,800, there have been added during the year the following donations:—

"Sir Cowasji Jehanghier Readymoney, C.S.I., ever foremost in benevolent enterprise, presented a sum of Rs. 2,045 in aid of the Guzerati Midwife class.

"A benevolent Parsee gentleman, who does not wish his name to be made public, forwarded to me on 24th July, a Government note of the value of Rs. 1,000, the interest of which he desired should be annually laid out in the purchase of books as a prize to the best Guzerati Vernacular pupil of his year, the prize to bear the name of Hirjibhoy Nursingji.

"Mr. Cursetji Nasarwanji Cama, in a letter to my address, dated 27th September 1875, stated that the Trustees of the 'Nasarwanji Muncherji Cama Charitable Fund' were prepared to offer a sum of Rs. 60 annually for the founding of a scholarship in Anatomy for the Guzerati Vernacular Class. The scholarship to bear the name of Mr. Nasarwanji Muncherji Cama.

"Government were pleased to accept the above handsome donations with the conditions attached to them, and to thank the donors for their liberality.

"The busts of Dr. Peet, a former Principal, and of Dr. Ballingall, late Professor of Surgery in the College (both deceased), presented by their old pupils, Graduates of the College, and Licentiates of Medicine of the University, have been received and worthily occupy niches in the vestibule of the building."

The *Materia Medica Collection* is in good order, and 17 specimens have been added to the *Museum*, for which a complete catalogue is under preparation. For the *Library* a catalogue has been completed, which, after all old and useless works have been weeded out, comprises upwards of 2,000 volumes, many of considerable value. In April the library "was enriched with 116 volumes on various professional subjects and 37 plates of skin diseases, bequeathed by the late Dr. McLennan, formerly Physician General of the Medical Department of this Presidency, who had always taken a lively interest in the affairs of the institution. This handsome bequest was forwarded to the College by the executors of the will of the deceased, and Dr. Morehead, in a letter addressed to me, states as follows:—

"It is my privilege, as one of the executors of the late Dr. McLennan, to inform you, that shortly before his

lamented death, he selected certain books from his library for presentation to Grant Medical College, and dictated an inscription which has been affixed to each volume. This was not a hastily formed intention, for several years before he had mentioned to me his desire to testify in this manner the lively interest which he continued to entertain for that institution. It will, I am convinced, be your earnest endeavour, as well as that of the Government which you represent, to adopt the best means for preserving in connection with the College so long as it endures, the memory of a name intimately associated with its earliest days, and which, at the same time, cannot fail to inculcate the lessons which are to be learnt from the contemplation of the life of a wise and learned physician, a generous benefactor, and an upright and honourable man."

Poona Civil Engineering College.

24. The only change in the college staff occurred early in the year, the Principal obtaining privilege leave, and Mr. S. Cooke acting in his place.

The number of students on the rolls at the end of the year shows an increase in the first two departments and a decrease in the third department, the figures being :—

	1874-75.	1875-76.
University Department	63	72
Second Department	32	41
Third Department (including apprentices)	77	50
Total ...	172	163

The Principal reports that at the University examinations the students of the College were remarkably successful. "Out of 12 candidates for the L.C.E. degree, 9 passed, of whom 3 were placed in the first class. The first man, in order of merit, Mr. Furdoonji Cooverji Tarapurwalla, a Parsee, obtained the Berkley Gold Medal with a prize of books for distinguished answering in the subjects prescribed for the degree examination. For the first Examination in Civil Engineering 24 candidates presented themselves, of whom 21 passed, 13 having been placed in the first class. Last year may therefore be considered the most successful year that the College has seen in respect to the University examinations since its affiliation to the University. I was

particular in allowing only those who had a reasonable chance of passing to appear for the examinations; and before signing the necessary certificates for former students who had filled in the prescribed number of days, I insisted on their attendance at the close of the last term and obliged them to submit to the test of a preliminary examination, rigidly refusing permission to appear at the examinations to all who failed to obtain a fixed percentage of marks.

"Of the 9 who passed 6 have up to the present succeeded in obtaining employment. The first man in order of merit (a Parsee) has been appointed to the Public Works Department, the second (a European) has obtained employment as a Sub-Assistant Engineer on the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway, the third (also a European) is employed in the Bombay Port Trust, the fifth (a Hindu) has obtained an appointment in the Baroda State. The seventh (a Hindu) who was a stipendiary student from Holkar's State has been employed in that State, while the fourth, in consideration of a liberal stipend which he received from the Educational Department of the Central Provinces during his collegiate course, had bound himself to serve in the Educational Department of those Provinces after the completion of his collegiate career. At present therefore there are but three unemployed (Hindus), of which two are natives of Guzerat and one of Poona.

"I find that men who have passed the F.C.E. Examination readily obtain employment in subordinate grades, their knowledge of English being superior to that of the passed men of the second department. The Government of India lately appointed one of these (a European) a second grade overseer in the Public Works Department, whereas the Public Works Department of this Presidency only offered a third grade overseership to two Europeans who had passed the higher examination (that for the L.C.E. degree) and who had moreover passed in the first class." The two men mentioned by the Principal were the first Europeans who had succeeded in obtaining the Engineering degree, and they have now obtained employment unconnected with Government.

The usual geological excursion was undertaken during the month of January, and was very successful. "The students look forward with pleasure to this annual excursion, and although the Brahmans especially, owing to many restrictions imposed on them by the laws of caste, have to

suffer no small amount of discomfort on a long journey, and have often to remain without food for hours together, still they most cheerfully submit to these unavoidable privations, and are not the least enthusiastic members of the party."

In the *Second Department*, the number of students in the first year class is 18, and for the entrance examination 50 candidates presented themselves, of whom 21 passed, but of these 4 subsequently matriculated. For the final examination of the Second Department 17 candidates presented themselves, of whom 10 passed. The final examination "was conducted by Colonel Finch, R.E., who kindly examined the drawings and surveys, while Messrs. Keru Laxuman Chattre, Professor of Mathematics in the Deccan College, Kashinath Ramchandra Godbole, B.A., L.C.E., Bomanji Sorabji, L.C.E., Gangadhar Ramkrishna Kirane, L.C.E., Khandubhai Goolabhai Desai, L.C.E., Furdunji Cooverji Tarapurwalla, B.A., L.C.E., Assistant Engineers, Public Works Department, and Mr. Narso Ramchandra Godbole, Secretary to the Poona Municipality, kindly conducted the examination in Mathematics and Civil Engineering."

"The *Third Department*," the Principal writes, "is at present in a transition stage, it being the intention in future that all who enter it must serve for at least two years in the college workshops and subsequently enter the class in the college to learn surveying, drawing, and the other necessary theoretical branches. The men turned out of this department ought certainly to be most useful as sub-overseers. Next year a small class will be turned out of lads who have been here for two years and upwards working in the shops as apprentices. The following year the first regular class of these apprentices will be examined finally.

"The first workshop class of apprentices, who entered for the purpose of passing into the college and third department, was formed in July 1875. This consisted of 27 pupils who have all, with the exception of one, who was dismissed for inattention and irregular attendance, remained steadily at work during the year." After the close of the year under report a new class was formed which, with the former class, raised the number of apprentices to about 50, which is as many as the Principal can conveniently find work for. "All the work of the workshops is carried on by the apprentices who, in addition, learn drawing, arithmetic, and mensuration.

"During the past year the workshops have turned out a fair amount of work of various kinds, including extensive repairs to a large steam engine and other machinery, as well as work for the Irrigation and Public Works Departments, and a considerable amount for private individuals and firms. One of the older apprentices passed the requisite examination under the Boiler Inspection Act, and has obtained a certificate qualifying him to take charge of engines under that Act."

Sir J. J. School of Art.

25. Mr. Terry was late in sending in the usual report on the working of the school during the year. But from the Inspector's returns it appears that the average monthly number on the rolls was 115, and that the average daily attendance rose from 65 to 71.

Mr. Kipling's work was taken by Mr. Griffiths until December, when Mr. Griffiths resumed work at Ajunta, assisted by the six students who accompanied him the previous year. After Mr. Griffiths left for Ajunta, Mr. Terry had sole charge of all the Departments of the school. The report of the Examiners (Lieutenant Colonel-Hancock, R.E., and Lieutenant-Colonel Waddington), which is printed in Appendix B, was favourable, especially if the numerical strength of the teaching staff is taken into account. In the *Drawing School* 97 students were examined in 15 classes, and the examiners were able to report that the improvement noticed the previous year had been well maintained, and that good progress had been shown. In the *Wood Engraving* Department, 5 students were examined in 2 classes and 2 prizes were awarded for good work. The best students of the *Decorative Department* were absent at Ajunta, and though the few who remained showed some excellent work, the examiners were of opinion that much progress had not been made by the students in the application of their knowledge to decorative art. In the *Sculpture Department* there were 5 students, who were examined in 2 classes. In the *Pottery Department* there were 3 pupils; and the prize composition in this, as in the Sculpture Department, was highly commended.

Sind Engineering School.

26. The Engineering School at Hyderabad was examined as usual by a Committee. There were two candidates for examination from the 1st class, and one of them passed

and was appointed to the Public Works Department. Revised rules for the school have been published by Government, and the Executive Engineers, whose head-quarters are at Hyderabad, have been appointed visitors of the school, with power to advise the head master as to the method of instruction.

Dharwar Industrial School.

27. From the Managing Committee of the Dharwar Industrial School no report has been received. But Mr. Russell states that the attendance is the same as last year, and that the Vernacular School attached to the factory is in a satisfactory state.

Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution.

28. On this institution Colonel Waddington has made the following report:—"The David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution at Bombay has this year been visited as directed by you. It is not a purely Government institution, though Government contribute by far the larger portion of the expenditure, and the institution is managed by a Committee of whom the Senior Magistrate at the Presidency is Chairman. Provision for the instruction of the inmates is made in the following trades :—

Carpenters and turners.
Smiths and metal-workers.
Painters and carriage-builders.

"All the inmates also attend school, and instruction is provided in Marathi and Guzerati, and (latterly) in English. Assisted by the Deputy Educational Inspector, Marathi Schools Bombay, I examined the boys in the subjects and branches in which they had been taught, but the results of the examination were very poor. I found that instruction was not given with sufficient system and regularity, that the registers of attendance during school hours were not carefully and punctually kept, and that there was a want of order and discipline showing itself in noise and confusion, though not in any disobedience or insubordination. With the concurrence of the Committee I have now arranged that the Deputy Educational Inspector, Marathi Schools Bombay, shall take the school department under his inspection just as he does other Government schools, that he shall visit the institution from time to time at uncertain

intervals, and shall also make a regular examination of all the inmates once a year, and report in detail the progress made. I also made proposals to the Committee for the more systematic organization of the teaching, which they have since embodied in rules for the guidance of the Superintendent. These provide that up to the age of 12, all the inmates shall attend the school the whole day, and after the age of 12 half the day, the other half being employed in learning some one of the trades taught in the Institution. The instruction will be limited to reading and writing (vernacular), elementary arithmetic and geography, except in the case of 40 selected boys, who are to be taught English, with a view to their being employed as compositors in the Government Central Press. These boys will attend school and the Press on alternate days. The rules also provide for the proper keeping of registers, and securing the attendance of the boys. It is desirable that similar rules be drawn up for the direction of the Superintendent as regards the industrial training of the boys; and if some test of the progress made in the trades taught could be applied by the appointment of qualified examiners, much practical good would result."

29. The figures for the University Matriculation in the year under report and in the previous year, are as under :—

	Number of Institutions sending up Candidates.			Number of Candidates sent up.				Number of Candidates passed.				Religious or National Classification of passed Candidates.					
												Natives of India.					
	Government or Native States.	Aided or Private.	Total.	From Government or Native State Institutions.	From Aided or Private Institutions.	From Private Tutors.	Total.	From Government or Native State Institutions.	From aided or Private Institutions.	From Private Tutors.	Total.	Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Parsis.	Others.	Europeans.
1874-75	25	27	52	481	409	225	1,115	168	81	13	262	9	160	3	71	8	11
1875-76	29	33	62	494	549	226	1,269	224	183	27	434	14	292	3	111	1	13

* Of the 434 who passed, 116 took up Sanskrit, 37 Latin, 3 Portuguese, 80 Marathi, 144 Guzerati, 20 Canarese, 2 Hindustani, 30 Persian, and 2 Sindhi.

The examination was easier than in the previous year, as the increase in the number of candidates presented was only 154, while the increase in the number of successful candidates was 172. The increase is shared by all classes of schools, the proportion of successful candidates having risen from a third to nearly a half for Government and Native State schools and from a fifth to a third for private schools. For students under private tuition the figure has risen from 1 in 17 to 1 in 8: and the *Ellis Prize* for the highest marks in Marathi was won by one of these private pupils. More than half of the successful candidates appear to have joined one or other of the affiliated Colleges, as the Elphinstone College admitted 90, the Deccan College 41, the Grant College 59, the Engineering College 28, St. Xavier's 25, and the Free General Assembly 34 new men during the year.

The High Schools returned as Government or Native State High Schools passed the numbers shown in the margin. Of these schools the Berar (Akola and Umravati) and the Indor Schools (Holkar's and Devas) may be left out of consideration. Of the rest the Kolhápur, Rájkot, Junagadh, Bhaunagar, and Cutch Schools are in Native States, but are administered or inspected by the Department.

		1874.	1875.
1.	Elphinstone	29	42
2.	Poona...	18	29
3.	Surat	17	22
4.	Rajarám (Kolhápur) ...	12	20
5.	Dharwar	5	15
6.	Ratnágiri	15	13
7.	Ahmedabad	10	10
8.	Satara	4	8
9.	Sirdars' School (Belgaum) ...	9	7
10.	Ahmednagar	5	7
11.	Akóla (Berar)	2	6
12.	Shikárpur	1	5
13.	Hyderabad	4	5
14.	Násik	3	5
15.	Rájkot (Kattiawar) ...	2	4
16.	Nariád	6	4
17.	Holkar's (Indor)	2	4
18.	Broach	8	3
19.	Kurrachee	4	3
20.	Dhulia	3	2
21.	Bahadur Khanji's School Junágadh	...	2
22.	Bhaunagar	2	2
23.	Umravati (Berar)... ...	4	2
24.	Alfred (Cutch)	1	1
25.	Sholápur English School ...	2	1
26.	Rajkumar College (Rájkot)...	...	1
27.	Devas English School (Indor).	...	1
	Total...	168	224

The Elphinstone, Poona, and Surat Schools have maintained their places at the top of the list, and the Kolhápur, Dharwar, Satara, Ahmednagar, Shikárpur, Násik, and Rájkot Schools have improved their positions; while Ratnágiri, Ahmedabad, Belgaum, Nariád, Broach, Kurrachee and Dhulia have lost places.

The schools for Europeans and Eurasians which passed candidates for matriculation are shown in the margin. Of these schools, St. Mary's and St. Vincent's are for Roman Catholics, and the other four institutions for Protestants. St. Mary's again succeeded in carrying off the Cowasji Jehanghier prize for Latin in the matriculation examination.

	1874.	1875.
St. Mary's, Bombay	14	25
St. Vincent's School, Poona ...	3	6
Bishop's High School, Poona ...	3	3
Scottish High School, Byculla .	4	2
Diocesan High School, Bombay ...	1	2
John Connon High School, Bombay	...	2
Tota.....	25	40

The Mission Schools represented at the University Examination are given in the margin. All these schools are aided by Government. The Mission Schools more than doubled the number of candidates successful at the Matriculation Examination; but the list which follows shows that the private schools maintained by Natives did more than this, and nearly trebled the number passed in the previous year.

	1874.	1875.
General Assembly, Bombay	1	10
Ahmedabad Mission	3	8
Belgaum Mission	2	5
Free General Assembly, Bombay ...	5	4
Surat Mission	...	4
Robert Money, Bombay	3	3
Poona, Free Church Mission... ...	2	1
Hyderabad Mission...	...	1
Kurachee Mission	1	...
Total...	17	36

Of these private schools the Bombay Proprietary School, the Alfred High School, the Parsi Boarding School, Bandora, the Gopipura Private English School, the Tanna Private High School, and the Poona Native Institution are unaided; and the Nowsari Madressa is only under inspection. The other schools are aided, the Benevolent Institution receiving a fixed grant, and the others grants by results. The Parsi High School in the Fort appears to owe part of its success to the Elphinstone High School, as out of the 23 pupils who passed the matriculation examination no less than 17 had been at the Elphinstone High School within the 18 months preceding the examination.

	1874.	1875.
Parsi High School, Fort	2	23
Sir J. J. Parsi Benevolent Institution, Bombay	6	19
Bombay Proprietary	10	19
Bombay Private English School ...	3	7
Alfred High School, Bombay ...	2	7
Baba Gokhale's, Poona	4	6
Chandanwadi, Bombay	6	6
Bombay High School	4	5
Prabhu Seminary, Bombay ...	1	4
Parsi Boarding School, Bandora ...	...	3
Sir Cowasji Jehangir Nowsari Zoroastrian Madressa	1	2
Gopipura Private English School.	...	2
Tanna Private High School ...	...	2
Poona Native Institution	...	1
Framjee Mothabhai's Private English School, Surat	...	1
	39	107

30. The returns for all high schools* connected with Government show an increase of 121 scholars. *Government* schools show an increase of 83 and *aided* schools an increase of 60 pupils, while *inspected* schools show a decrease of 22. The increase under Government Schools was unexpected, as orders have been issued reducing the number of free-students* from 10 to 5 per cent.; on the other hand, the popularity of Government schools has been increased, as the work has been reduced to the level of that prescribed for aided schools by the limitation of vernacular studies to oral and written translations in all classes learning Sanskrit.

31. Under High Schools the Central Division shows an increase of 47 scholars (Government), and an increase of 1

* The alternative of 10 per cent. on half fees is allowed.

school and 81 scholars (aided). The Elphinstone High School, notwithstanding the outbreak of small-pox which affected the returns of all Bombay schools, shows a great advance, the number on the rolls having risen from 528 to 606, and the average attendance from 496 to 567. The fee-receipts amounted to Rs. 21,736-2, the largest sum ever collected in the school, and an increase of Rs. 2,229 over the figure for the previous year. In the Matriculation examination the school passed 42 out of 97 candidates, and won the first Sanskrit scholarship. Besides this, many old pupils of the school passed after attending for some months at a private school. The Principal (Mr. Jacob) has introduced the Prefect system with some success (see Appendix C.), and reports very favourably of the discipline of the boys and of the interest shown in cricket matches, "spelling-bees," and other school amusements. The Poona High School (under Mr. Kunte) shows a decrease of 10 pupils, but maintains the same average attendance as shown last year. The fee-receipts show an increase of Rs. 550. Thirty-one boys were sent up for Matriculation, and no less than 29 passed, all with a classical language. The Ratnagiri School (under Mr. Modak) shows a slight increase in fees, and the number on the rolls has risen from 198 to 205. Out of 24 pupils sent up for Matriculation, 13 passed, all with Sanskrit as the second language. One of the passed men obtained a scholarship for gaining the highest marks given to any native candidate at Matriculation, and six others obtained scholarships at the Elphinstone College. The Satara School (under Mr. Jatar) is still without a suitable building, and the attendance has fallen from 265 to 238. On the other hand, the fees have risen from Rs. 3,006 to Rs. 3,295, and 8 out of 16 boys passed the Matriculation, all but one with a Classical language.

The annual examination of the Elphinstone School was taken by the Principal and Professors of the Elphinstone College, and the Deccan College did the same service to the Poona High School. The Ratnágiri and Satara Schools were examined by Dr. Kielhorn, assisted by the Deputies. The results obtained in these examinations are appended, but it must be remembered that Government Inspectors are not able to apply the same searching test that can be given by a large body of examiners.

Name of School.	Standards.	Number examined.	Number passed.					
			Mathematics.	Vernacular.	2nd Language.	History and Geography.	English.	All Heads.
Elphinstone	IV.—VI.	414	165	294	247	238	260	80
Poona	IV.—VI.	160	76	104	93	38	86	17
Ratnágiri	I.—VI.	139	115	105	60	95	99	64
Satara...	I.—VI.	173	165	124	56	125	128	82
Total ...	.....	886	521	627	456	496	573	243

The return for Elphinstone School is satisfactory; the percentage passed is much higher than last year in History and Geography, and slightly higher in Mathematics and the Vernacular. There is a somewhat lower percentage in English and the Classical language: but on all heads the percentage passed is more than double, and would have been much better still but for an unexpected failure in Mathematics. The result of the examination in the Poona High School "was considered *fair* in the two lower standards, but unsatisfactory in the sixth standard. It was the general opinion of the examiners that the lower classes of the school were better prepared than the higher ones. As regards the subjects of the examination, the results were regarded fair in all subjects except History and Geography." The examiners also remarked that the boys, especially those of the higher standard, were particularly weak in English composition. This defect was also noticed by Dr. Kielhorn in his reports on the Ratnágiri and Satara Schools: and Dr. Kielhorn also noticed in these schools that literal translation into English, Marathi and Sanskrit had not been sufficiently attended to. Translation is necessary if the schools are to aim at any worthy standard of scholarship, but hitherto too much attention has been paid to the practice of paraphrasing, which has been defined as "the turning of good English into bad," and which is certainly dangerous unless accompanied by frequent exercises

in translation: but now that the study of Marathi grammar and poetry has been taken off the high school course, masters must see that besides essays to the higher classes regular weekly exercises in translation are given to all classes. In Mathematics Ratnágiri did well, as also in Sanskrit: but the History and Geography of Standards V., III., II., and I. were not so good. Satara was very good in Mathematics, and not so good as was expected in the English of the higher standards and the Vernacular of the two lower classes. Both in Ratnágiri and Satara, the Inspector remarked on the bad spelling of proper names.

32. In the North-East Division, the high schools show a decrease of one school and 84 scholars. Government schools show a decrease of 41 pupils, and private schools a decrease of one school and 43 pupils.

The Dhulia school (under Mr. Kane) shows a decrease in fees, and the number on the roll has fallen from 100 to 91. Only two boys matriculated out of 17 sent up from Dhulia. The Ahmednagar school (under Mr. Hirpatak) shows a decrease in fees, and the number of pupils has fallen from 121 to 105. In the matriculation examination the school was successful, 7 boys passing out of 14 sent up. The Násik school (under Mr. Paranjpe) shows an increase of fees, but the number of pupils has fallen from 187 to 171.

In the annual examinations, the results obtained by the three schools were as under:—

Name of School.	Standards.	Number examined.	Number passed.					
			Mathematics.	Vernacular.	2nd Language.	History and Geography.	English.	All Heads.
Dhulia	IV.—VI.	56	29	36	39	34	23	22
Ahmednagar	IV.—VI.	68	52	44	53	35	41	23
Násik...	I.—VI.	128	99	88	41	77	71	54
Total ...	.....	252	180	168	133	146	135	99

For Ahmednagar and Násik the results were satisfactory, but the Dhulia school was not up to the mark, except in English and map-drawing. Dhulia only did fairly well in History, Geography, and Sanskrit, and great faults were found with the teaching of Arithmetic, Translation, and Vernacular Grammar. At Ahmednagar the weak points were the Vernacular Translation, and Map-drawing. At Násik fault was found with the pupils of the VI. Standard and with the Map-drawing generally.

33. In the Northern Division the high schools (Government) show an increase of 54, and the aided schools an increase of 27 pupils, while the inspected schools show a decrease of 5 pupils. Among the Government schools, Surat (under Mr. Dalal) takes the lead, 22 boys out of 31 passing the Matriculation test, a larger number than any yet passed from a Guzerat school. The fees in Surat show an increase, although the number on the rolls has fallen from 251 to 243. A drawing class has been attached to the Surat school, but the results as yet obtained have not been very satisfactory. The Ahmedabad school (under Mr. Desai and Mr. Gimi) shows a slight increase in fees and in numbers, and matriculated 11 out of 19 candidates. The Broach school (under Mr. Dave) shows 300 boys on the rolls, and an increase in the fees, but only passed 3 out of 16 candidates at Matriculation. The Nariád school (under Mr. Gimi and Mr. Jaghirdar) shows an increase in fees, and in numbers has risen from 154 to 164: but only 4 out of 9 boys were successful at the Matriculation. Of the Kattywar schools, Rájkot (under Mr. Mehtaji) shows an increase in fees, and in numbers has risen from 112 to 118 pupils; but only 4 out of 15 boys passed the Matriculation. Bhaunagar (under Mr. Unvala), matriculated 2 out of 7 candidates, and shows an increase in fees, while the numbers have risen from 95 to 112. Junágarh (under Mr. Vasavada) showed for the first time in the Matriculation, 2 out of 5 pupils passing; but the fees are less than last year, and the numbers have fallen from 112 to 104. The aided schools in Guzerat showed an improvement over last year in the Matriculation examination.

The Government schools, besides matriculating 48 pupils against 42 in 1874-75, showed an improvement in the annual examinations. The returns are given in Appendix D.; and the Inspector reports that, of the Government schools, Surat did best on the whole, and that Nariád was less successful

than Broach and Ahmedabad. The chief faults of all the schools were weakness in English composition and carelessness in Map-drawing. This last fault was most conspicuous in Surat and Ahmedabad, and Surat also failed in Sanskrit. Of the Kattywar high schools Rájkot did best in the Inspector's examination, the Bhaunagar school being generally weak, with the exception of those classes that were taught by the head master. The Junágarh school was very weak throughout, the prolonged absence of the Head Master on sick-leave being perhaps some excuse for this.

34. In the Southern Division the high schools show a decrease of 13 scholars under Government, and 17 under inspected schools. The Dharwar school (under Mr. Pathak) shows an increase of fees and the number on the rolls advanced to 186. In the Matriculation Dharwar passed 15 out of 22 candidates. The Belgaum school (under Mr. Hoogwerf) matriculated only 7 boys out of 23, and the number on the roll has fallen from 154 to 139, the receipts from fees remaining much the same as in the previous year. The Kolhápur school (under Mr Wakharkar) has fallen in numbers from 200 to 183. In the Matriculation 20 out of 30 boys were successful, one of them obtaining the 2nd Sanskrit scholarship. In January, His Excellency the Governor visited the Kolhápur school and distributed prizes in presence of the Raja and several Chiefs.

The returns of the annual examinations held by the inspector show the following results :—

Name of School.	Standards.	Number examined.	Number passed.					
			Mathematics.	Vernacular.	2nd Language.	History and Geography.	English.	All Heads.
Belgaum	IV.—VI.	97	58	94	52	41	83	17
Dharwar	IV.—VI.	121	66	62	37	22	39	10
Kolhápur	IV.—VI.	101	65	84	69	54	69	34
Total ...	.....	319	189	240	158	117	191	1

These figures show that $\frac{1}{3}$ of the boys presented at Kolhápur passed in all heads, against $\frac{1}{8}$ at Belgaum, and $\frac{1}{12}$ at Dharwar. Kolhápur was much better in Sanskrit than the other two schools; and History and Geography are the weakest subjects in all the schools.

35. In Sind the high schools show an increase of 36 pupils in Government, and a decrease of 5 pupils in aided schools. The Kurrachee school (under Mr. Oliver) shows an increase in fees and the number on rolls has risen from 78 to 99. The school has been transferred to the new building erected by Government. The Hyderabad school (under Mr. Keshav Bapuji) shows no increase in numbers, but larger receipts from fees. The Shikárpur school shows an increase of 16 pupils, but the discipline of the school has fallen off, and the acting head master has been transferred to a less important place.

In the Matriculation examination Kurrachee passed 3 boys out of 11, and Hyderabad 5 out of 8 (one of the successful candidates winning the University prize for General Knowledge). Shikárpur passed 4 boys, but the number sent up is not reported. In the Inspector's examination the results were as under :—

Name of School.	Standards.	Number examined.	Number passed.					
			Mathematics.	Vernacular.	2nd Language.	History and Geography.	English.	All Heads.
Kurrachee	IV.—VI.	68	48	55	44	47	60	26
Hyderabad	IV.—VI.	105	59	95	83	37	84	28
Shikárpur	IV.—VI.	53	41	53	49	37	29	25
		226	148	203	176	121	173	79

Middle Class Schools.

36. Under Middle Class Schools the returns for the whole Presidency show a decrease of 127 pupils. This decrease is due to a decrease of 72 scholars under Government, and of

2 schools with 262 scholars under inspected schools. On the other hand aided schools show an increase of 2 schools and 207 scholars.

37. The Central Division shows a decrease of 1 school and an increase of 7 scholars (Government), an increase of 1 school and 153 scholars (aided), and a decrease of 1 school and an increase of 22 scholars (inspected).

The decrease in Government schools is due to the closing of the Wai first grade school. Of the 13 1st grade Government schools still open, Colonel Waddington reports as follows:— "The Poona City School did well at my examination, and the numbers and fee receipts show no falling off. The Poona Camp School shows a small increase in numbers and fee receipts, but the number of Mussulman students shows no signs of increasing, and is now 14 only. The results of my examination were satisfactory, and the school is efficiently conducted. The Sholápur school has decreased considerably in numbers, partly owing to the raising of the standard of teaching in the Pandharpur school which up to this time acted as a feeder to its higher classes, and partly to the reduction in the number of free students. The results of my examination were in the main very satisfactory, and the English of this school is especially good. Of the results of my examination of the Kalyán school, I cannot speak so highly. The standard is low and in English is scarcely above the III. Standard, translation into English being specially bad. Four boys from this school are however reported to have passed the higher examination qualifying for the public service. The Tanna school has again done very badly throughout the year." It was at one time intended to close the Tanna school, but on the petition of some of the principal inhabitants of the town a further trial under fresh teachers has been allowed. Of the Bombay schools, Colonel Waddington reports as under :—

"The five large schools in Bombay are all now in an efficient condition. The Fort Branch School shows a small increase in numbers, but the results of my examination, especially of the lower classes, were not quite so favourable as in former years. The Goculdas Tejpal school satisfied me in every respect, and its state is very creditable to the head master, Mr. J. C. Dubash, and his assistants. The Chandanwadi School has largely increased in numbers, and has made ex-

cellent progress. But the English of this school is not yet equal to that of the Goculdas Tejpal School. In July an Anglo-Hindustani class was started and a Mussulman teacher appointed. But the results have not been at all commensurate with the additional expenditure involved, the number of Mussulman students never having exceeded 11, at which number it stood at the close of the year. The school has been removed into larger and more airy rooms. To this cause may, no doubt, be partially attributed the large increase in numbers. Of the Anglo-Marathi schools, the Jagonnath Shankarsett School did well in the I. and II. Standards, but the English of the III. Standard boys showed a falling off from last year, and they were specially weak in translation. Still, on the whole, the results were satisfactory. The school has slightly increased in numbers. The Phanaswadi school has again made decided progress and may now compare favourably with the other schools in Bombay. It has slightly increased in numbers and is in a good state of efficiency and discipline. The results of my examination were on the whole satisfactory, but the lower classes were weak in history and Geography and also in vernacular. Of the Pandharpur school Dr. Keilhorn reports that the result of his examination was most satisfactory in English and least satisfactory in History and Geography. The number on the rolls has slightly increased and the school is very popular. On a petition from the people praying that the standard of teaching might be raised and offering to pay fees at enhanced rates, a scheme for raising this school has been submitted for your approval. The Bársi School shows no improvement in numbers or attendance. The place is a large and important commercial town, and should support a larger and more flourishing school. The Deputy Inspector who examined it reports that the few boys presented for examination, 20 in all, did fairly under the I. and II. Standards. The Alibág school is in a very tottering state, the numbers having fallen to 18 at the close of the year." "Of 1,127 boys examined in 13 of these schools under Standards I. to V., 327 passed as follows :—

Mathematics	876	or 78	per cent.
Vernacular	735	„ 65	„
History and Geography...	675	„ 60	„
English	560	„ 50	„
All heads	327	„ 29	„

"Comparing these results with those of last year the per-

centage passed shows an improvement in all subjects, except History and Geography and English. Under the former head the difference is very trifling, being 1 per cent. only, in the latter the decrease amounts to 5 per cent."

The number of 2nd grade schools in the Central Division is the same as in the previous year. "In the Tanna Collectorate the teaching of English has been finally discontinued in the Bhiwandi school, and on a petition from the people introduced in the Bassein school. In Satara, the Karád school having only 6 English scholars, is now ranked under our rules as a superior vernacular school. But at Wai, a 2nd grade Anglo-Vernacular school has risen on the ruins of the former 1st grade school. Of 14 schools of this grade in the Division, 8 receive grants from municipalities. The Deputy reports, that in his 2 schools of this grade, care is taken not to sacrifice vernacular teaching to English. The 2nd Anglo-Vernacular standard is the highest under which any boys were presented. In all 290 boys were examined in these schools under Anglo-Vernacular standards, of whom 66 passed under the I., and 14 under the II. Standard."

38. The North-East Division shows a decrease of one school and 228 pupils (Government) and an increase of 21 pupils (aided).

Of his three 1st grade Anglo-Vernacular schools, the Inspector reports that the Dhulia and Ahmednagar schools passed a satisfactory examination; but that Malegáon presented few boys. The Malegáon school has since been closed.

The number of 2nd grade schools has fallen to 6, the Akola school in Ahmednagar having been closed as the people withdrew the contribution paid for the English class. The 4 schools in Khandesh are reported to be in a satisfactory state, a little English being fairly taught. The two schools remaining in Ahmednagar were also satisfactory, except that in Sangamner the pronunciation of English was bad.

39. In the Northern Division, middle class schools show an increase of one school and 96 scholars (Government), an increase of 3 scholars (aided), and a decrease of one school and 152 scholars (inspected). Under inspected schools the Sadra Talukdari school appears for the first time as a 2nd grade school, while a school in Cutch has been closed for want

of funds. If the classes of schools are taken into account, the 2nd grade schools have lost in numbers, while the Government 1st grade schools have gained 45 pupils, and the aided 1st grade schools have lost 15, and the inspected schools of the same grade 10 pupils.

The results obtained in the Inspector's examinations are shown in Appendix D. On these examinations, Mr. Giles remarks as under:—"Among the branch schools the two at Ahmedabad were as usual in very good order, and the percentage of boys passed was very large. The Surat Branch schools, Nos. I. and II., were little, if at all, inferior, and the Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy Parsi Benevolent Institution English School did very creditably, excepting in its 4th Standard class which has lately been formed, and which is, in my opinion, quite unnecessary,* as the Surat High School and Mission High School supply fully the wants of the town. Among the independent Anglo-Vernacular schools, the school at Bulsár takes the lead, the results obtained by it being very good. Kaira, Navsári, Viramgám, Wadhwán, and Gondal did fairly, as also did the Anglo-Vernacular school at Bhaunagar, which however teaches only to Standard II., and ought to be incorporated with the high school. The 1st grade Anglo-Vernacular school at Deesa pleased me much, and the master had evidently worked hard to secure the good result which he obtained. The Umreth English school, though deprived last year of an assistant, has increased in numbers, and did fairly well. On the other hand, the Dolka school produced the worst possible results. The Pálanpur school was in a poor state; a new head master has, however, been given to it, and it may improve. The Godhra school was in a very low condition, and should be closed, as it is perfectly useless and its expense is considerable.† The Ránder Anglo-Vernacular school (Surat) is to be closed from the 1st of the ensuing year. The two Sir Cowasji Jehangirji schools at Navsári and Gandevi are suffering much from want of funds; in fact the latter is to be closed immediately, unless help from the Gaekwar's Government is obtained. An appeal from both of these schools to His Highness' Government has been made lately, which I have supported. The Navsári Madressa has had its staff cut down, and consequently did not do very much in my examination. The Cutch and Navá-

* Vide last year's Report.

† The Acting First Assistant Collector, Panch Máhals, has agreed to the closing of the school.

nagar schools have been also examined by me; as to the former a detailed report has been submitted to you, while the latter needs a few remarks. The Inspector has been unable to visit Nawánagar for some years, which may account for the bad state of the school. The staff is sufficiently well paid to provide good English education up to Standard III., the head master receiving Rs. 125 per mensem. He was on sick leave when I visited the school; but from the result of the examination, I should say that he is either inefficient or lazy, and unless he does better he should be changed. A new Anglo-Vernacular school house is in course of erection at Nawánagar, and the Jam, who appeared to take a great interest in education, is eager to raise the Anglo-Vernacular school to a high school. I did not encourage the idea, as I see no great hope of obtaining a really good high school in the town. I was able this year to visit Radhanpur, where an Anglo-Vernacular school is to be opened as soon as the new building,—the plans and site of which I saw,—is completed. I hope this Anglo-Vernacular school may be more successful than most of those in small Native States. As a rule, they do little or no good, and the money would be better laid out on Vernacular education. At Nándod there is an English class of 4 or 5 boys, and the Rajah has offered Rs. 75 (local coinage) for an English teacher to place the school on a good footing. I do not, however, see any prospect of an Anglo-Vernacular school flourishing there, and did my best to persuade the Darbar to devote the money to the vernacular school without however any success. The small 2nd grade Anglo-Vernacular School at Dhrole (Kattywar) was also examined by me; its numbers are bad and its efficiency worse. The Darbar, however, do not wish to close it."

40. The Southern Division shows a decrease of 60 scholars (Government), of 12 scholars (aided), and of 132 scholars (inspected.)

The Inspector reports that the Belgaum and Dharwar 1st grade schools are inferior to the one at Kolhápur, that the schools at Hubli and Gadag have shown the greatest advance during the year, and that the Karwar and Coompta schools are as satisfactory, and the Haliyál and Káladgi schools as unsatisfactory as last year. In the annual examinations of these schools "out of 401 examined 124 passed, 18 in the first standard, 31 in the second, 57 in the third, 13 in the fourth, 5 in the fifth." The 2nd grade schools are reported

to be doing well in some places. The Ankola school in Kanara sent up 12 boys to the English school at Karwar, and 4 boys from the Khánápur school were sent up to the Belgaum and Dharwar high schools during the year.

41. The Sind middle class schools show an increase of 1 school and 113 scholars (Government), and of one school and 42 scholars (aided).

Among the 1st grade Anglo-Vernacular schools, 276 pupils were presented for examination against 275 in 1874-75. In 1874-75 the number of pupils passed in all heads was 135 whereas in the year under report it was 176. In the 2nd grade Anglo-Vernacular schools 779 pupils were examined, against 734 in the previous year.

The Study of English and Classical Languages, &c.

42. The figures for Government Institutions show an increase in the number of students learning English :—

No. of Institutions.		Grade of School.	Number learning English.		Increase.	Decrease.
1874-75.	1875-76.		1874-75.	1875-76.		
5	5	Colleges	780	782	2	...
19	19	High Schools	3,184	3,267	83	...
43	42	1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools	4,001	4,091	90	...
60	61	2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools, with English Classes	1,357	1,446	89	
1	1	Female Normal School ...	12	7	...	5
128	128	Total ...	9,334	9,593	264	5

There is also an increase in the number of scholars learning English in aided schools. But the increase is due chiefly to the Central Division, Colonel Waddington's returns for all

schools connected with Government showing an increase of 519 pupils learning English. "It is in Bombay itself that the desire of learning English gives signs of development. Out of the whole number studying that language three-fourths attend schools in Bombay. The number of girls learning English is also increasing, and now comes to between eight and nine hundred."

Government institutions also show an increase in the number of pupils studying a classical language :—

Language.	Number studying.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1874-75.	1875-76		
Latin	242	289	47	...
Sanskrit	2,742	2,648	...	94
Persian	757	835	78	...
Total ...	3,741	3,772	125	94

The falling off in Sanskrit is due to the new rule, under which boys are allowed to choose between their Vernacular and a classic. This rule has been applied in the Central Division, North-east Division, and Southern Division; but in Guzerat the old rule of studying both the Vernacular and the classic is still followed. In Sind, boys are allowed to give up their Vernacular for Sanskrit, but if they take up the easier subject of Persian, they continue to study their Vernacular.

43. The usual table regarding the social position of students attending Government colleges and schools of the two Higher Grades follows:—

Table showing the Station in life of the Parents of Students in Government Institutions of the Higher Class.

	Sons of Persons of Property.	Sons of Professional Persons.	Sons of Merchants.	Sons of Contractors.	Sons of Government Officials.	Sons of Pensioners.	Sons of Officials under Native States.	Sons of Private Clerks.	Sons of Village Officers.	Sons of Petty Tradesmen.	Sons of Priests.	Sons of Shroffs, Brokers, and Money-Lenders.	Sons of Artizans and Servants.	Sons of Cultivators.	Sons of Beggars.	Sons of Day-Labourers.	Sons of Soldiers.	Others.	Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Colleges	40	53	93	9	259	23	40	56	3	64	58	46	4	50	...	...	...	3	*801
High Schools	601	327	51	...	632	31	129	560	81	276	136	58	41	120	33	40	...	151	3,267
1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools.	658	227	435	...	752	3	127	649	115	275	78	26	209	118	94	81	...	244	4,091
Total	1,299	607	579	9	1,643	57	296	1,265	199	615	272	130	254	288	127	121	...	398	8,159

* Exclusive of pupils of the Vernacular Department in the Grant Medical College.

Vernacular Schools (Boys).

44. The number of Vernacular schools for boys now amounts to 4,011, with 211,785 scholars, the increase of the year being 140 schools and 11,438 scholars. These figures may be divided as under:—

	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars.	Increase of Schools.	Increase of Scholars.
Government	3,403	184,379	86	8,778
Aided	168	9,191	18	1,404
Inspected	440	18,215	36	1,256

The increase in Government schools was partly paid for out of savings in the Provincial grants for higher institutions. The local cess expenditure, (including expenditure on buildings, &c.,) amounted to Rs. 7,73,614 or Rs. 55,280 more than the cess income of the year, the difference being met out of balances accumulated in previous years. Fees showed an increase of Rs. 4,398, the increase being due partly to an increased attendance, partly to a raised scale of fees intended to touch the town schools. This new scale, which is now adopted in some collectorates, fixes the following fees as the ordinary maximum charge:—

	Cess-payers.	Non-cess-payers.
	Annas.	Annas.
Vernacular Standards I., II. & III.	½	2
Vernacular Standard IV.	1	3
Do. V.	2	4
Do. VI.	2	4

From Municipalities less assistance was received than usual, except in Sind, where the Municipality of Sukkur set a good example by taking over all the Vernacular* schools belonging to the town. These schools are now grant-in-aid schools, the masters retaining a right to pension under Government of India's Resolution No. 5895, dated the 30th September 1874. The Sukkur Municipality also pays a large contribution for English schools supported by Provincial funds. The other municipalities in Sind are also liberal in their grants for education, the total expenditure in Sind from Municipal grants being Rs. 21,939-0-8, or nearly half the total shown for all five Divisions.

In the Central Division, Colonel Waddington reports that an appeal he made to the 41 municipalities in his District (excluding the Bombay Municipality, which gives Rs. 10,000 per annum for Vernacular schools) had little effect. "I pointed out in each case what was already done by the Department in the way of providing school accommodation for the town or village concerned, quoting at the same time para. 12 of Government Resolution in the Educational Department No. 591 of the 26th May 1875. I regret to report that my application has met with but little success. Out of 11 municipalities in the Poona Collectorate appealed to, three agreed to pay small contributions (one being a special one for a night school), 5 refused all assistance, two declined on the plea of already contributing towards the salary of an English teacher in their Vernacular school, and one gave no reply. In Sholápur out of 6 municipalities one refused, one (at Sholápur itself) pleaded that it already contributed to English education; one at Bársi has promised Rs. 20 per mensem, in addition to a former contribution for English teaching, one at Pandharpur increased its grant by Rs. 39 per mensem, and one gave no reply. In Satara, in only one instance has any additional help been promised, the municipality of Mhásawad having promised Rs. 10 per mensem; out of the remaining 11 municipalities six altogether refused, 3 pleaded small contributions already made to English schools, and 2 gave no answers. The large municipality at Tanna continues persistently to refuse all assistance to education, and of the remaining seven in the Collectorate all refused further help, two pleading contributions already made. In Colába all the four existing municipalities refuse help, one only, at Alibág, already paying towards the cost of the English school."

* See Appendix E.

The increase already shown under Vernacular schools is divided between the several divisions as under :—

	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars.
Central Division ...	56	1,999
North-East Division ...	...	1,011
Northern Division ...	56	6,376
Southern Division ...	26	472
Sind	5	1,580
	143	11,438
Deduct—Decrease of schools in the North-East Division	3	...
Net increase	140	11,438

45. The number of scholars in the cess schools, with the proportion which children of cess-payers bear to the whole number on the rolls is shown below :—

	2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools or Vernacular Schools with English Classes.			Vernacular Schools.		
	Total Number on Rolls.	Cess-payers.	Proportion per cent.	Total Number on Rolls.	Cess-payers.	Proportion per cent.
Central Division ...	1,092	673	61	47,530	32,986	69
North-East Division.	1,208	667	55	32,643	19,945	61
Northern Division ...	100	76	76	47,639	32,490	68
Southern Division ...	1,430	858	60	23,303	16,122	69
Sind	1,088	133	12	11,368	1,881	16
	4,918	2,407	48	1,62,483	1,03,424	63

The figures for the previous year were—for cess-payers in Anglo-Vernacular schools 2,356, and for cess-payers in Vernacular schools 98,046. This year each Division shows an advance, Sind in particular having more than doubled the number of cess-payers attending schools.

46. Under lower class schools (boys) the Central Division shows an increase of 35 schools and 968 scholars (Government), of 2 schools and 585 scholars (aided), and of 19 schools and 446 scholars (inspected).

The Government schools for boys, with the exclusion of night, jail, and police schools, now number 923, with 48,102 scholars on the rolls. The increase of the year has been possible only owing to the strict economy practised by Colonel Waddington, who remarks that want of funds is the main obstacle to the extension of Vernacular education, and that all that he can now do, is to improve existing schools by getting rid of inefficient teachers in favour of certificated men from the Poona Training College. The increase of the year " is confined to the Poona, Sholápur, Satara, and Tanna Collectorates (owing, however, to the transfer of the Málsiras Taluka from the Satara to the Sholápur Collectorate the figured tables show no increase in Satara). Speaking of these schools in Poona and Sholápur, the Deputy Inspector (lately transferred from Tanna) says that the inferior schools are better, but the superior ones compare unfavourably with some of the best in Tanna lying along the sea coast. In Satara, the Deputy considers that the schools are improving in efficiency; but he estimates that at least 30 more are immediately required, in addition to the 6 new ones opened during the year. In Ratnágiri 4 schools were closed, owing to falling off in attendance, while for want of funds no new ones were opened, though the Deputy Inspector reports that many more are required. In Tanna three new schools have been opened, and in Colába one has been closed for want of attendance. The following statement shows the number of applications for new schools, and the number of instances in which it has been found possible to comply with them:—

	Applied for.	Granted.
Poona	15	12
Sholápur	11	5
Satara	29	...

	Applied for.	Granted.
Ratnágiri	21	...
Tanna	9	2
Colába	6	3
	91	22

Twenty-nine thousand three hundred and thirty-three boys, not of an average attendance of 36,417·3 in these schools, were examined, and 13,490 passed under Vernacular Standards I. to VI. as follows":—

Standard.	Collectorates.								Total.
	Poona.	Sholápur.	Satara.	Ratnágiri.	Tanna.	Colába.	Bombay: Marathi.	Bombay: Gujerati.	
VI.	....	....	66	34	10	12	..	..	122
V.	53	50	125	145	48	42	14	..	477
IV.	206	72	227	302	112	80	83	32	1,114
III.	620	373	488	487	238	117	100	60	2,483
II.	949	558	840	643	380	176	107	36	3,689
I.	1,446	759	1,203	1,130	556	260	181	70	5,605
Total ..	3,274	1,812	2,949	2,741	1,344	687	485	198	13,490

In the monsoon a Committee of experienced officers assembled at Poona under Colonel Waddington as President, prepared revised standards for Marathi schools, and also prepared special standards for schools in backward districts and for girls' schools. These standards have since been brought into use. The Committee also drew up a code of rules for the guidance of Vernacular masters.

47. In lower class schools the North-east Division shows a decrease of 1 school and an increase of 1,160 scholars (Government), and a decrease of two schools and 149 scholars (aided). "In Khandesh there were 7 new schools and 1,462 additional scholars. In Ahmednagar, with a decrease of 1 school, 21 more scholars are shown. In Násik 5 new schools have been opened, but the attendance has fallen off, there being 49 less scholars in this year as compared with 1874-75,

The reason given for this decrease by the Deputy Inspector is the increase in the fee rate." The Inspector reports that the schools of the Division are fairly efficient, and that the increase in the number of schools teaching the higher standards is a proof of progress being made. "The number of superior Vernacular schools in the Division at the end of the year under report was 236 against 198 in the previous year. The increase in superior schools in Khandesh is 24, the increase in Ahmednagar is 8, and in Násik 6." The following table gives the number of applications presented by cess-payers for schools in their villages :—

Sub-Division.	Applied for.	Granted.
Khandesh	32	5
Ahmednagar...	11	...
Násik	16	2
Total ...	59	7

48. Under primary schools, the Northern Division shows an increase of 49 schools and 5,857 scholars (Government), an increase of 2 schools and 6 scholars (aided), and an increase of 5 schools and 513 scholars (inspected).

In the Government Districts new rules have been introduced regarding fees. In Ahmedabad the fees of non-cess-payers have been raised. In Broach it has been arranged that fees should be paid quarterly or half-yearly, and lists of cess-payers have been supplied by the Revenue Officers for the guidance of masters. In the same zillah Machhi and Bhil boys have been allowed to come to school free of charge: and in Southern Surat, the Dheds are admitted free and the Machhi boys at half rates. The Inspector reports favourably of the progress made during the year, and promises further progress as soon as more trained assistants are distributed among the higher schools. The number of boys' schools rose from 1,106 to 1,153, "of which 390 taught up to Standard VI. (superior schools), 480 up to Standard IV. (inferior schools), and 283 up to Standard III. (branches).

"The average daily attendance rose from 43,700 to 47,884.

"The comparative results of the schools examined under standards (excluding 2nd examinations) were:—

Year.	Schools.	Pupils presented.	Pupils passed.
1874-75	1,081	35,208	17,861
1875-76	1,138	38,360	20,379

or 53 per. cent.

"For the separate Districts, the ratio of pupils passed to those presented was—

	1874-75.	1875-76.
Surat, Northern	49	57
Do. Southern	53	64
Broach...	58	62
Kaira	51	54
Ahmedabad	50	52
Panch Máháls and Rewa Kánta	50	51
Kattywar	46	47
Máhi Kánta	51	38

"Seven hundred and forty-one boys passed this year under Standard V. against 629 last year, and under Standard VI. 175 against 148."

The aided schools (boys,) also show an advance as the examination returns are :—

Year.	Attendance.	Presented.	Passed.
1874-75	708	572	65
1875-76	868	454	111

In Kattywar and the other agencies the want of trained [illegible] is still severely felt. "In many schools, good masters are struggling vainly against the drawback of having their lower classes taught by utterly inefficient assistants. The Training College will in time remedy this in Kattywar, but in other agencies there is small hope of improvement until assistants are regularly sent up for training to the Ahmedabad Training College. Both in Kattywar and in the Máhi Kánta and Pálanpur Divisions much harm is, I think, done by the small Anglo-Vernacular Schools, which are allowed to interfere with Vernacular education." Mr. Giles goes on to report that he had put a stop to this interference. "Those who want a complete education in Vernacular ought to be able to procure it without being forced to attend an Anglo-

Vernacular school and learn a smattering of English for which they have no desire. Where I found this state of things, I have allowed the higher standards to be taught in the Vernacular schools." In Kattywar a regular budget system has been introduced, and the schools have thus been placed on a firmer basis. "The Local Committees have, as a rule, been generous in their grants this year, and the expenditure on Vernacular education shows a considerable increase over all previous years."

No changes were made during the year in the Guzerati standards. But stricter regulations, with regard to writing, have been introduced with success. "The new copy books introduced during the year under report have been a success. All the Deputy Educational Inspectors report well of them, and inform me that the writing has generally improved since their introduction. I have noticed the same result myself."

49. Under primary schools (boys) the Southern Division shows an increase of 13 schools and 134 scholars (Government), of 1 school and 41 scholars (aided), and of 12 schools and 297 scholars (inspected).

Mr. Russell reports that the schools "are annually improving, and that primary education is gaining ground. Better reading books and books of history and geography are being prepared, and trained masters are employed in almost all schools. I here give totals of examined and passed in standards for each District."

Total Number examined.	District.	Number passed.						
		Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.	Standard IV.	Standard V.	Standard VI.	Total passed.
4,904	Belgaum ...	1,057	655	504	289	165	47	2,717
5,341	Dharwar ...	1,669	750	489	291	164	48	3,411
3,320	Kaládgi ..	851	313	283	161	93	6	1,707
2,901	Kanara ...	697	255	154	90	27	26	1,249
16,466		4,274	1,973	1,430	831	449	127	9,084

50. Under primary schools (boys), Sind shows a decrease of 10 schools and an increase of 659 scholars (Government), and an increase of 15 schools and 921 scholars (aided). The increase in attendance at Government schools may be partly due to the introduction of new standards. The Inspector speaks favourably of the progress made and gives 5,478 as the number of pupils examined in Government primary boys' schools during the year. The figure for the previous year was 5,506, the decrease for the year under report being due to the impossibility of examining all the schools in the Frontier District and in Shikárpur.

Night Schools.

51. The figures for night schools are included in the figures given in para. 44. The returns for the whole Presidency give 87 schools and 2,650 scholars, or a decrease of 3 schools and 68 scholars.

In the Central Division there are 9 Government schools with 295 scholars, the increase of the year being 2 schools and 64 scholars. Favourable reports have been received of the progress made in one of the Poona schools and in all the Satara schools. "In Tanna there are now two night schools, one having been recently opened at Koorla; they are both flourishing, and the latter is very numerously attended by mill hands from the neighbouring large cotton mills. A third school has been sanctioned for Karjat and will be opened shortly. There are no Government night schools in the Colába Collectorate. In Bombay, the Deputy Inspector of Gnzerathi schools reports the existence of two private schools, of which one has been quite recently opened, and for admission to which no charge is made. One of the schools on which he reported last year has been closed. The Deputy Inspector, Marathi schools, inspected two private night schools, and reports favourably of the progress shown by the pupils, 73 per cent. having passed under standards. They appear to be taught by assistant masters in Government schools. I have sanctioned a grant of Rs. 10 and 15 to these two schools."

The night schools in the North-east Division have been reduced from 37 to 25 from want of funds, and the 5 schools still remaining in the Násik Collectorate will probably be closed soon as they are reported to be inefficient. In Khan-

desh there are 16 schools open, and the people are said to appreciate them. The Jalgaon Municipality in particular contributes Rs. 8 per mensem for the support of a school. In these schools little is taught beyond *Modi* reading and writing. The 4 schools still open in Ahmednagar are said to be of some use.

The Inspector of the Northern Division reports that 2 new evening schools have been opened in Kattywar, and that the average attendance in schools of this description has improved, there being an increase of nearly one hundred.

In the Southern Division there are 7 evening classes. The Inspector speaks of a good one at Belgaum. The schools at Kolhápur, Miraj, and Kittur are also said to be good.

The Sind Inspector reports that the attendance has improved in his night schools, and that the number of pupils presented for examination has risen from 138 to 160.

Schools for Mahomedans.

52. The figures given in para. 62 show that the number of Mahomedans at schools connected with Government has risen from 24,310 to 26,277. There are also 19,924 Mahomedans in indigenous schools (see para. 57). Besides the increase of pupils in Government schools, the most encouraging symptom of the year is the following extract from the Annual Report of the Principal of the Elphinstone High School:—

"Mahomedan boys are 1 per cent more numerous; that is to say, there were 9 more such boys in the school than last year. This increase, though small, has been satisfactory. With scarcely an exception our 35 Mahomedan students have been remarkably diligent and well conducted, and several of them have taken high places in class. One of them, the son of Mr. Sayed Abdul Fateh (our senior Persian tutor) was scarcely able to express himself in English when he first entered the School, but he has since made such rapid progress both in it and in Persian that, though only in the 5th standard, he can in some respects compete with students of the highest form. Another student in the same class is the son of Mirza Ali Khan Bahadur (formerly Persian tutor to Sir Charles Napier) and in manliness of form and bearing he is perhaps the most conspicuous student in the school. His command of colloquial English, too, is very much above that

of boys of his own standing. From the upper classes I may mention Ebrahim Sheik Mahomed, a relative of Mr. Kamrudin Taiyabji. This boy has shown great cleverness in Persian and drawing, and has lately won two prizes at the School of Art. Faiz Mahomed Fateh Ali, a student of the 1st form, distinguished himself in natural science and at the end of the year he also gained an exhibition for proficiency in Persian."

In the Central Division Colonel Waddington has not found much improvement beyond a slight increase in attendance. The class for Mahomedans at the Chandanwadi Anglo-Vernacular school in Bombay is badly attended, notwithstanding the low fees which are charged. "The Poona Camp school has still only 14 Mahomedan students learning English, but in all our Government schools there are altogether 3,508 Mahomedans on the rolls, of whom 969 attend 22 schools specially provided for them. These numbers bear, however, but a very small proportion to the total Mahomedan population, and especially is this the case in the Konkan. The want of trained Mussulman teachers is felt everywhere, and is one most difficult to supply. We have 19 Mahomedan students in the Training College under training as masters, but they are all so deplorably ignorant when they first enter the college, that it requires years to fit them for masterships of even primary schools, and at this year's examination not a single Mussulman was found qualified to go out as a master."

In the North-east Division there are now 30 Hindustani schools or classes against 29 in the previous year. Five of these are in the Násik Zilla, and the numbers on the roll have increased during the year. The schools at Násik and Yeola are, however, the only ones favourably mentioned by the Inspector. In the Ahmednagar Collectorate there were 2 schools, one of which at the town of Ahmednagar was satisfactory, while the other at Sangamner was found to be inefficient and has been closed. In Khandesh there were 23 schools or classes. Of these the school at Dhulia and the classes at Erandol, Yawal, and Sauda are the only ones doing well.

In the Northern Division the returns are favourable, Government and inspected schools showing an increase of 701 Mahomedan boys, and the Urdu schools having increased from 38 to 40. The examination results also show an improvement.

In the Southern Division there are 23 Hindustani schools, some of which are well attended.

Jail and Police Schools.

53. In the Central Division the "Police schools are generally taught by a competent teacher, and the Jail schools by some prisoner knowing a little more than his pupils." Reports on these schools have been made to the authorities concerned. In the Poona City Jail school 31 pupils were presented under the first two standards; but the results were very poor. In the Poona Police school 70 pupils were examined, but only 38 were under Standards I. and II., and the results were poor. The Sholápur Jail school has been closed. The Satara Police school presented 45 pupils under the first 3 standards. The progress made by the adult pupils was not much; and the Deputy recommended that the children should be sent to ordinary boys' schools. At Tanna the Police school was not visited, and the Jail school was found to be under a convict as schoolmaster and to promise little usefulness. The Ratnágiri Police school presented 17 out of 54 pupils, and should have shown better results than it did, as a paid teacher is employed.

The Police school at Ahmednagar was not found to be in as satisfactory a state as last year, and the Police school at Dhárangaom in Khandesh was not as well taught as it should be under its trained master. The Jail school at Ahmednagar was closed on the death of the convict schoolmaster.

Mr. Russell reports well of the Police school in Karwar, but implies that the other schools of this class are not very efficient.

The only Jail school in Sind is at Shikarpur, and a report on this school has been made to the Inspector General of Prisons.

Girls' Schools.

54. Girls' schools show a decrease of 2 schools, and an increase of 314 scholars (Government), an increase of 4 schools and 171 scholars (aided), and an increase of 2 schools and 77 scholars (inspected).

In the Central Division the number of Government schools has risen from 24 with 1,227, to 25 with 1,371 scholars. "In

Poona the number of these schools remains the same, viz., 6, but the number of scholars has increased from 322 to 372. Four of these schools are partially supported from the Dakshina Fund. In Sholápur the number of schools is the same and the attendance shows a slight decrease." In Satara one new school has been opened at Tasgaon, and is aided by a monthly contribution of Rs. 5 from the Municipality. The attendance in the 4 schools in this collectorate has increased by 47, and is now 185. The Deputy Inspector personally examined them all, and reports that he "had no reason to be dissatisfied with their progress." The trained mistress of the Satara School, being very dissatisfied with her position, was allowed to resign, and when I examined the school towards the close of the year, I certainly found it considerably improved under the tuition of an old male teacher. The Deputy reports that the attendance in the Kurrar School has largely increased since the appointment of a trained female mistress and "the classes under the immediate care of the mistress did well at the two examinations of the school held by him during the year." He does not speak so favourably of the other two schools, complaining much of the irregularity of attendance. Of the 6 schools in Tanna, three are now under trained mistresses, and are, I hope, making some progress. The attendance has increased from 299 to 338. There is only one girls' school in Colába, the attendance in which remains stationary, but the Deputy reports its progress as remarkably good. In Ratnágiri the number of schools and scholars is the same as last year. Two of them are now under trained mistresses. They do not make much progress, though the Deputy states his opinion that female education is now more appreciated by the higher classes of Hindus than it was 5 years ago, and he thinks that girls' schools would succeed in several other localities. In Bombay the Churney Road girls' school continues to receive great benefit from the warm interest taken in it by Mr. S. S. Bengali, to whose liberality, as also to that of Mr. Dhirajlal Mathuradass, it is much indebted. The Deputy Inspector Marathi Schools, Bombay, reports that the Telegu community have began to show considerable interest in the education of their girls. They have employed two female teachers, one of whom was formerly a pupil in the Free General Assembly's Institution, and their school is attended by 70 girls. The examination of the Government girls' schools was taken this

year under the same Standards as for boys' schools, and with the following results :—

Presented.			Passed.	
Vernacular	Standard I.		88	
	Do. II.		44	
	Do. III.	432	18	164.
	Do. IV.		11	
	Do. V.		3	

Separate and easier standards for girls' schools have been sanctioned from the commencement of the current year. On the whole, I think we may say that the subject of female education is exciting more attention, that some little progress has been made, and that the interest in it is becoming more real."

In the North-east Division the number of girls' schools has risen from 8 to 9—a new Hindustani School having been opened at Ranalla in Khandesh. Of the other 4 schools in Khandesh two are in an infant state, and two are said to be efficient, one at Dhulia teaching three standards, and one at Parola four. The Parola school has now been placed under a certificated mistress from the Poona Normal school. In Ahmednagar there are two schools, which are in a satisfactory state. In the Násik Zilla there are two schools, both well advanced; and one of them, the Yeola school, passed a pupil for the 2nd class public service certificate.

In the Northern Division two Government schools were closed, but the examination results show an improvement. The comparative results are :—

Year.	Attendance.	Presented.	Passed.
1874-75	1,602	1,181	402
1875-76	1,782	989	449

The certificated teachers sent last year to Mehmudabad and Broach have given satisfaction. The aided schools show an increase of one School. The examination results are :—

Year.	Attendance.	Presented.	Passed.
1874-75	450	407	26
1875-76	452	207	80

The number of girls passed under standards was small, as several schools were inspected only.

Mr. Russell reports favourably of the girls' Schools in the Dharwar District; but the Schools in his other districts are not in a flourishing state, with the exception of the Karwar and Belgaum town schools.

The Sind Inspector reports an improvement in the attendance at girls' schools, and in the number of children presented for examinations which has risen from 255 to 368.

Training Schools for Vernacular Masters.

55. The closing of the Shikárpur school has reduced the number of training schools to 6, with 546 men under training.

The number of men in the Poona college at the end of the year was :—

Second year's men	...	...	15
First year's do.	...	...	79
Preparatory class	...	...	98
			192

"Of these 19 were Mahomedans. 514 candidates appeared for the annual entrance examination, of whom 67 passed, though only 62 eventually joined the College. 22 others, who held 2nd class certificates of qualification for the public service, were also admitted without further examination, making 84 admissions in all. The entrance examination was stricter this year, and no grace marks were allowed. The annual examination of the College gave the following results:

	Number examined.	Number passed and obtained	
		1st Class Certificate.	2nd Class Certificate.
For 2nd year's Certificate ...	* 12	1	10
For 1st year's Certificate ...	† 74	...	53
Preliminary Course	105	...	78

* Including three masters, of whom two passed.
† Including sixteen not belonging to the College, of whom seven passed.

"In all 41 trained men and 9 old masters, holding certificates, were sent out to schools during the year, but 5 of the 2nd year's passed students remained unemployed at the end of the year."

The Inspector reports that there are now 290 trained masters and 43 trained assistants in the Division, against 1,463 untrained men in employment. "Many of these last are, however, men of long standing and thoroughly efficient. The maximum and minimum allowances drawn were the same as last year, viz., Rs. 24-12 and annas 8, but the average, Rs. 4-15-3, is slightly larger. None of the Deputy Inspectors make any remarks on the subject of the trained masters employed under them, with the exception of the Satara Deputy. He reports that they generally work with zeal and industry, and that with two exceptions only (out of 90) he was satisfied with their work. There can be no doubt that the system of granting allowances in proportion to results is in theory a fair one, and should encourage good men. But in practice, I fear that it does not work very equally, and the maximum allowances drawn certainly vary very greatly in different sub-divisions. The rules, too, give undue advantages to men appointed to large schools, and I am inclined still to think that a plan providing for periodical increments of pay to deserving men would work better as holding out a greater certainty of improvement in a man's position, and would probably be also found more economical than the present system. With your sanction, this plan is to be introduced to a limited extent in the case of men of good character and approved conduct, whose schools are small and who are, therefore, unable to earn large allowances."

At Dhulia 30 men passed the entrance examination, of whom 15 were admitted to the school and 20 sent out as unpassed assistant masters. For the 1st year's certificate, 10 men passed, who with 6 men from Poona were sent to schools as masters. The Division now shows 305 trained against 838 untrained masters and assistants. The maximum allowance drawn during the year was Rs. 29-5-6 per mensem, the minimum 6 pies, and the average Rs. 2-1-7.

The result of the examination of the Ahmedabad training College was as under:—

	Presented.		Passed.
Second year class ...	4	...	4
First do. ...	30	...	26
Preparatory class ...	61	...	39
Urdu do. ...	7	...	3

Last year changes were made in the curriculum, with the view of giving the Preparatory class elementary instruction in the method of teaching and in Sanskrit. But this year the improvement shown by the Vernacular schools has led to a proposal for the abolition of the preparatory class. The classes formed in the Ahmedabad Training College after the annual examination in November 1875 were as below :—

Second year class	6
First do.	43
Preparatory class	58
Urdu do.	6

In the 4 British Districts of Guzerat there are now 444 trained against 1,086 untrained teachers. The maximum allowance given was Rs. 34, and the minimum 6 pies. The average allowance for a District varied from Rs. 2-5-5 to Rs. 9.

The examination results of the Rájkot College were :—

	Presented.		Passed.
First year	24	...	19
Preparatory	34	...	33

With the consent of the Political Agent, three first year men who passed with more than 70 per cent marks were sent to Ahmedabad for a further year of training. The new classes formed after the examination were :—

First year men	24
Preparatory class	33

Mr. Giles reports that the Cutch Darbar have given 6 scholarships to be held at training colleges. "We have now 4 men from Cutch under training. One Cutchi has also joined the Rájkot training college. Five outsiders from the Rewa Kánta Districts are at the Ahmedabad Training College at present; they have been found very backward, but I have agreed with Rao Sahib Mahipatram to show them as much leniency as possible, so that we may keep them in the College as long as we can. Dr. Bühler's appeal to the Political Agent, Mahi Kánta, to provide scholarships for assistants from that Agency has, I am sorry to say, been unsuccessful."

The number of students in the Dharwar College at the end of the year was—

	Paid by Government.		Paid by Native States.		Total.
Second year students...	16	...	4	...	20
First do. do. ...	70	...	3	...	73
Preparatory Class ...	24	...	3	...	27
Total...	110	...	10	...	120

No entrance examination was held during the year, as the College has enough men for our present requirements. Mr. Russell reports that the College has made considerable progress since it was moved to the new building at Dharwar, and that the examination results of the year were satisfactory. The number of men passed for certificates was :—

	Paid by Government.		Paid by Native States.		Total.
For 1st year's Certificate	30	...	5	...	35
For 2nd do. do.	12	...	...	...	12
Total..	42	...	5	...	47

In Sind, out of 57 candidates for admission to the Hyderabad Training School, 28 passed in all subjects. Of these 17 were Hindus and 11 Mahomedans. At the annual examination there were 19 pupils presented from the 2nd class, and of these 12 passed in all subjects. The total number of vernacular masters now employed in Sind is 269, of whom 170 are certificated.

Training Schools for Vernacular Mistresses.

56. The 3 Government institutions for the training of mistresses have now 46 pupils or 5 more than in the previous year.

The Poona school "has been very carefully superintended as in past years by Mrs. Mitchell, assisted first by her daughter and after her resignation by Miss Morris, a lady who has had considerable practical experience at home, and who has rendered substantial help in teaching, as well as made considerable way in the affections of her pupils. Five students have been sent out as mistresses during the year, three to schools in the city of Poona, and one to the Khandesh

collectorate, and a fifth has been appointed native female teacher in the Normal school itself. Besides these one of the mistresses previously trained has been sent to Kolhápur as tutor to some of the female members of the Rajah's family. One student has been dismissed, and six new ones have been admitted. In the selection of these women, Rao Saheb Narayen Bhai, the late Principal of the Training College, and Rao Saheb Sitaram Vishwanath Patwardhan, B.A., the present Principal, have shown much interest and have rendered valuable assistance."

Of the Ahmedabad school, Mr. Giles reports that he has every reason to think that it is in an improving condition. "The result of the examination was satisfactory generally, though no pupils have been sent out as mistresses. Those who were fit in years to be sent out were unfit otherwise and *vice versa*. I hope, however, that in another year, a few may be available. The Practising School has much improved, and will do well in time." "Two girls were dismissed from the college in the course of the year, and 2 resigned. Of those dismissed, one whose fault was not very grave, has been since re-employed in the Maganbhai No. 1 girls' school, and is doing well there. Miss Collett has, I think, conducted her duties with care and tact, and has taken great interest in the girls under her. Miss Carpenter visited the school and presented to the library a volume of "Travels in the Highlands," a special gift from Her Majesty the Queen. In return, a richly worked cushion was presented to Miss Carpenter. I visited all the girls' schools in Ahmedadad, and had every reason to be satisfied with the progress made by the principal school, the Maganbhai No. 1 School. I should be glad to see more pupils passing from this school to the Female Training College than do so at present."

The Female Normal School at Hyderabad was examined in September. There were 8 women for the examination, and they all did well.

Indigenous Schools.

57. In the Central Division, grants were made to 46 schools for improvement shown during the previous twelve months. In the Poona Collectorate there are now 27 of these aided schools, which are reported to be popular, but to be wanting in discipline. "In the Sholápur Collectorate there are only 2 such schools, and both are reported to be efficient-

ly conducted. In Satara, also, there are only two indigenous schools under inspection, one at Satara, the other at Wai. Of these, the one at Wai is a large and prosperous school, very efficiently conducted, and I contemplate this year a reduction in the number of Government Schools at this place, for I think this private school will well supply the place of a Government School at a much smaller cost to Local Funds. In the Tanna Collectorate there are 3 such schools, and in Colába only two. These Collectorates are very far behind the rest of the Division, as regards a desire for education, and the indigenous schools are not more prosperous than the Government ones. The Deputy reports that regular instruction under the Standards fixed for Government Schools is not attempted in them, and that all that they aim at is excellence in reading and writing Modi. In Ratnágiri the number of registered schools has decreased from 16 to 13, three having been closed by the proprietors for want of support. Of these schools the Deputy does not speak very highly, and they are certainly far behind the Government Schools in this district. He is of opinion that the money spent in subsidizing them is wasted. In Bombay there are 14 registered Marathi Schools, including 1 girls' school and 2 night schools. Of these the Deputy Inspector, Marathi schools, gives a decidedly favourable account. He says: "The progress of the indigenous schools is very satisfactory on the whole. The masters of these schools take particular care to use the Government books and programme of studies as far as they can. The system of teaching has to a great extent improved." He is also of opinion that the night schools have improved in the quality of instruction. There are no registered Guzerati Schools in the island."

In the North-east Division there were 6 indigenous schools under inspection, against 9 in the previous year. The 6 schools which received grants showed some improvement, but the other indigenous schools in the Division were not in a condition to deserve assistance.

In the Northern Division one indigenous school has been added to the register, and the number now aided is 5.

Mr. Russell reports that the best of the indigenous schools in Dharwar and Kaládgi are not equal to bad Government schools, and that Kanara appears to possess few schools of this class.

In Sind the number of aided indigenous schools is 44, with 806 scholars, the increase of the year being 9 schools and 223 scholars.

The number of indigenous schools known to be in existence is shown below :—

	Number of Unrecognized Schools.	Number of Hindu Pupils.		Number of Mahomedan Pupils.	Number of Parsis.	Number of others.	Grand Total.
		Brahmins.	Others.				
Central Division	1,066	3,486	15,049	4,867	4,384	...	27,786
North-east Division ...	226	770	3,731	510	260	...	5,271
Northern Division	660	3,364	15,674	6,055	620	...	25,713
Southern Division... ...	711	1,726	9,384	1,544	114	...	12,768
Sind	667	22	474	6,948	...	...	7,444
Total ...	3,330	9,368	44,312	19,924	5,378	...	78,982

Schools in Native States.

58. The expenditure from the funds of Native States is divided as follows :—

(*a.*) Expenditure from funds administered by officers of Government :—

		Rs.	a.	p.
Northern Division ...	Rewa Kánta ...	1,156	12	3
	Kattywar	1,28,760	2	4
	Mahi Kánta ...	3,555	11	0
	Cambay	878	15	10
North-east Division...	Point State ...	2,400	0	0
	Total...	1,36,751	9	5

(*b.*) Expenditure* on schools not managed by the Department, but under inspection :—

		Rs.	a.	p.
Central Division ...	Bhor	3,476	0	11
	Akalkot.....	7,174	1	6
	Sáwant Wári...	10,235	11	1
	Modnimb (Miraj).....	1,572	0	5
	Mangalvedha (Sángli).....	1,760	13	5
	Jáwarh	309	1	0
Northern Division ...	Kattywar	32,526	13	10
	Rewá Kánta ...	15,988	1	2
	Mahi Kánta and Pálanpur	19,628	4	10
	Cutch.....	28,278	7	2
	Surat Agency.	763	12	9
Southern Division ...	Kolhápur	61,850	9	6
	Sángli	17,915	11	11
	Miraj.....	5,879	13	1
	Jamkhandi ...	4,452	11	0
	Sawanur	2,394	0	10
	Mudhol.....	14,302	7	3
	Rámdurg	699	0	0
	Lakshmeshwar.	2,326	4	5
	Total...	2,31,533	14	1
	Grand Total...	3,68,285	7	6

(1). On the Native States in the Central Division Colonel Waddington reports :—

Central Division.

Akalkot.—"From a return received from the Assistant Collector in charge, I find that there were 21 schools with 1,018 scholars on the rolls at the end of the year, the average attendance being 780. The Anglo-Vernacular school at Akalkot has 111 scholars, and an average attendance of 104. Thirty-three boys study English. Of the remaining 20 schools 7 are for Mahomedans, and 1 is a female school. Of the Anglo-Vernacular school, the Deputy, Sholápur, says that it is well furnished with books and maps, and that

* These returns, as well as the figures given for the number of schools and scholars in Native States, are not complete.

it meets in a good building fairly convenient, given by the State. Sixty-five boys were learning English, but the II. Anglo-Vernacular Standard was the highest taught, and only 4 were learning under this. He complains that the lower classes in this school do not receive so much attention as they ought. He also reports that there is no improvement observable in the Vernacular schools. He says that with 5 exceptions, none of the masters or assistant masters have received any training, or passed any sort of examination, that many of them are quite unfit, but having been once appointed, are allowed to remain on. He also complains that the proposals and suggestions made by him for the improvement of the schools meet with little or no attention from the Political Agent, and that the school masters are consequently careless of the results of his inspection. Of the Hindustani schools he says that the masters know and teach nothing but reading, and that only one of them knows anything of the simple rules of arithmetic. I think that if the schools in this State were placed under the management of this Department, the funds now expended might be laid out more profitably.

Modnimb Taluka of the Miraj State.—"The schools in this taluka are under the direct management of the Deputy Educational Inspector, Poona. Their number remains the same as reported last year, *viz.*, 7, nor are funds available to open more schools. They are all inferior Vernacular schools. They have an average daily attendance of 197 boys, of whom 136 were presented for examination under Standards I. to III. The Deputy reports that the progress made by all the schools is satisfactory, and that the masters are well qualified for their posts. They are not, however, contented with their position, which holds out no prospects of pension, and one and all petitioned the Inspector to be transferred to Government schools.

Mahidargi Taluka, Kurandwád State.—"I am informed by Major Westropp, the Political Agent, that the schools of this State are not under the inspection of the Educational Department. I am unable, therefore, to give any information about them, except that there are 2 primary schools with 132 scholars in this taluka.

Mungalvedha Taluka of the Sángli State.—"There are now 6 State schools in this taluka with 226 scholars on the rolls,

and an average attendance of 173. They, as well as all the schools of the Sángli State, some of which are in the Belgaum and others in the Dharwar and Satara collectorates, are under the inspection of a Deputy Inspector appointed by the Chief himself, and the Deputy Inspector, Poona, reports that his Assistant has been requested not to visit these schools.

Bhor State.—"In the talukas of this State, included in the Poona sub-division, 4 new schools were opened during the year. One school (at Nusrapur) was well reported on by the Deputy Inspector, but the rest show no signs of improvement, and are in the same mediocre state as reported last year. The Satara Deputy reports of the 7 vernacular schools in his sub-division, that with two exceptions the results of inspection were unsatisfactory, and that the 2nd grade Anglo-Vernacular School at Bhor itself is attended by 11 boys only, who are admitted without passing any vernacular standard. He recommends the amalgamation of the English with the Vernacular school, and the appointment of an energetic and efficient master. As reported last year, I have already made this proposal to the Pant Sacheo, but no notice has been taken of it. The Tanna Deputy had not personally visited any of the 4 schools of this State in his sub-division, but his assistant describes 3 to be in a flourishing condition, and reports very unfavourably of the fourth as regards attendance, and the provision of class books and furniture. The Chief employs a so-called inspector, but many of the schools were entirely neglected, and received not a single visit from him throughout the year. Eight new schools have, however, been opened during the year.

Aundh.—"Eight of the schools of this State were visited and examined by this Department in the course of the year. The Deputy Inspector, Satara, reports that they were found in the same state of mismanagement as reported in previous years. The Chief has engaged the services of a fairly well educated man to inspect his schools, but he is not entrusted with their management, and his advice and suggestions seem to receive no more attention than do those made from time to time by this Department. No returns having been received, I am unable to state the number of schools and scholars on the rolls at the end of the year.

Phaltan.—"In this State there are 13 schools with 705 scholars, one being a 2nd grade Anglo-Vernacular school

with 159 scholars at Phaltan itself. All these were examined by this Department. The arrangements and classification of the boys in the Anglo-Vernacular school were found defective, but the primary schools are reported to be as good as small Government schools of the same class. Several have been provided with school-houses built by the Chief, who is said to take great interest in the education of his subjects. There are 3 indigenous schools in the State, and it is, I understand, the intention of the Chief to subsidize them, under the Government grant-in-aid rules.

Jath.—"The Deputy Inspector, Satara, took charge of the schools of this State in May 1875. He found it necessary to close two of the primary schools, and to amalgamate the 3 schools existing in the town of Jath itself. One new school has been since opened, and at the close of the year there were 12 schools with 510 scholars. A good deal has been done towards the improvement of these schools by the removal of old and inefficient masters, and replacing them by younger and better educated men. The fees are now collected with regularity, registers of attendance and marks are kept as in Government schools, class books have been supplied as far as funds would allow, and order and discipline have been more strictly enforced. The schools are still poorly furnished, and require repairs, whitewashing, &c. These wants will be supplied by degrees, but in hardly any case are the school buildings suitable or convenient. Unless some assistance is given from the State funds to supplement popular contributions for building school-houses, I see but little hope of improvement in this respect. The Deputy Inspector reports that the result of his examination of these schools was not satisfactory, with two exceptions. Better results may, however, be expected next year.

Jawarh.—"The 2 schools in this State were examined by the Assistant Deputy Inspector, Tanna. He reports fairly of the one at Jawarh itself, but very unfavourably of the other. The country is very wild, and education extremely backward.

Sáwant Wári.—"Six new schools have been opened during the year, making a total of 31 with 1,566 scholars. Of these 1 is a 1st grade Anglo-Vernacular school with 69 scholars. The number in this school has slightly decreased (last year it was 78), but the expenditure shows a large increase of

Rs. 104, being Rs. 2,993-9-4, against 2,889 for 1874-75. The expenditure on the primary schools, though these have considerably increased in number, has been much curtailed. The arrangements referred to in my last year's report by which the management of the schools of this State was to be transferred to this Department, have since been modified, and I am unable to state how far this reduction of expenditure on Vernacular schools, and increase in cost of the English school are warranted by the condition and progress of education. The Deputy Inspector does not report favourably of the two Vernacular schools which he inspected ; he found them "in a very unsatisfactory state. They are not furnished with independent school-houses. The attendance is very low and very irregular." He also visited three of the Vernacular boys' schools, and the girls' school in the town of Wári itself, and reports them as "in a satisfactory condition." The 1st grade Anglo-Vernacular school was very carefully examined throughout under the standards in force in Government schools, and a special report submitted by the Deputy Inspector, copy of which has been furnished to the Political Agent. The school is weak in English, fairly good in Vernacular, history and geography, and strong in mathematics.

Janjira.—"Of the state and progress of education I have no information, except that contained in a return received from the Political Agent, Colába. From this it appears that the number of schools has fallen from 42 with 891 scholars to 12 with 562 scholars. Of these 12 schools six are specially for Mahomedans, and are attended by an average of 235 scholars. No explanation is given of the great falling off from last year."

North-east Division.

(2). In Poona there are 8 Vernacular schools, supported chiefly by a grant from the State. The Inspector reports that "the people generally are not desirous to have their children educated, and that it is difficult to keep up the attendance at the schools that have been opened."

Northern Division.

(3). Dr. Bühler reports that great improvement is shown by Kattywar.

(*a.*) *Kattywar.*—"The system of payment by results for masters of Vernacular schools has this year been accepted by the Committees of all the four Prants. Thanks to Mr. Peile's and the Assistant Political Agents' energetic sup-

port, regular budgets, which were laid before the committees, have been passed in all their most essential points. I put a great value on these budgets, as they enable us to bring clearly before the committees all the wants of the schools, and necessitate at least their being taken into consideration.

"The new distribution of the inspecting work has had good results. All schools that had been open long enough to present pupils under standards have been examined. Five only, which were opened in December 1875, remained unexamined; one of these was, however, inspected.

"The increase in schools is this year nineteen, and that in pupils 2,763, the total of schools being 417, and of pupils 23,266.

"Regarding the high schools and their branches, Mr. Giles' remarks have been quoted above.

"The results of the examination in the lower schools are :—

Fund Schools.

	Year.	Number of Schools.	Presented.	Passed.
Boys...	1874-75	272	8,709	4,034
	1875-76	285	10,294	4,868
Girls...	1874-75	15	215	60
	1875-76	15	120	86

Inspected Schools.

	Year.	Number of Schools.	Presented.	Passed.
Boys...	1874-75	69	775	214
	1875-76	73	871	261
Girls...	1874-75	21	124	21
	1875-76	23	102	19

(*b*). *Rewa Kánta.*—"As in last year, budget proposals were forwarded to the Political Agent who was good enough to allow from the estates under his management and, to obtain from the Chiefs of his province considerable increases for the permanent establishment of the schools and extraordinary grants for furniture, books, and rewards to masters. Many of the Rewa Kánta schools were formerly very badly provided with the appliances requisite for teaching. The Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector now reports that their wants are satisfied. The scholars from Barria and Lunáwára sent to the Ahmedabad Training College have continued their studies. Unfortunately they have not distinguished themselves at the examination. I trust, however, that

when they have continued to attend the College until November next, they will be fit to be appointed as masters of inferior Vernacular schools. Several of the Rewa Kánta schools show a considerable improvement, especially the important school at Lunáwára. The increase in pupils is 264. The results of the examinations were :—

	Presented.	Passed.
Boys' schools	... 1,406	708
Girls' do.	... 27	17

"The province has been visited by Mr. Giles, whose remarks on the Nandode Anglo-Vernacular School have been given above."

(*c*). *Mahi Kánta and Palanpur.*—"Both Mr. Giles and myself have made repeated applications to the Political Agent for funds to train masters in the Ahmedabad Training College, for rewards to efficient masters, and for assistants, &c., but without any result. The Chiefs are, it seems, too poor to give anything beyond what they give already. Even in Edar, the richest State of the Mahi Kánta, and at present under the management of the Political Agent, the extraordinary expenditure of the last year has prevented any increase in the educational grant. The Political Agent has, however, held out a hope that later a few scholarships for training masters and assistants will be given. For the present two masters have been given six months' leave on half pay to attend the Training College.

"The number of schools in the two Agencies has increased by one, and the pupils by 97."

(*d*.) *Cutch.*—"A separate report has been forwarded to you on the Cutch High School. The institution, together with the Anglo-Vernacular schools at Phuj and Mandvi, is exactly in the same unsatisfactory state as last year. A boarding house in connection with it has been opened. The Darbar has given six scholarships tenable partly in the Rájkot and partly in the Ahmedabad Training College, while the Training School at Bhuj has been abolished. This is a step in the right direction. Mr. Giles' remarks regarding the lower class schools nearly agree with those made by me last year. There is no increase of schools, but an increase of 205 scholars.

"The results of the examination of the Vernacular Schools were." :—

	Presented.	Passed.
Boys	2,105	520
Girls	168	61

(4.) The Kolhápur High School has already been mentioned. Of the State schools of lower grade, Mr. Russell reports as under :—

Southern Division.

First Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools—"Kolhápur, feeder to high school.—Out of 105 examined, 64 passed in Standards I to III. I have already remarked on this as the best of the 3 schools of its kind in the Southern Division. The Sángli, Jamkhandi, Mudhol, and Sawanur Schools may now be called 1st grade schools. But there was no fourth or higher standard at Sángli this year. The Kárbhárí, Mr. Narayan Ganesh Deshpande, stated that this school had had no head master and no proper meeting place for the greater part of the year. The Kárbhári had a plan for a fifth standard class, to pass the public service certificate examination, and to have some instruction in revenue accounts and Acts, so as to make the school practical and popular. No student, I was told, from this school had ever entered a Government college.

"At Jamkhandi, 9 boys were presented in the fourth standard, of whom none passed in all heads. Still inferior to Jamkhandi was the Sawanur school.

"At Mudhol, boys were presented for the first time in the fourth standard. They were 15 in number, but were beginners and not prepared to pass in all heads.

Second Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools.—"I visited two at Miraj and Lakshmeshwar (belonging to Miraj), and found nothing worth examining or reporting on. English teaching has since been stopped at Lakshmeshwar.

Vernacular Schools.—"I do not visit these schools, unless they come in my way. The best school I know of or have seen, is that of Dada Chapkhane, at Sángli, who has been well-known for years as the best Marathi schoolmaster in the Southern Mahratta Country. I inspected his school this

year, and found it, as usual, quite equal to its reputation. It deserves much better accommodation than it has at present; the authorities will see to this, no doubt, for the sake of both teachers and pupils. The Native Medical Officer there told me that he found the place in the hot weather quite unfit for the crowded attendance, with a temperature of 100 or more inside, and he feared for the consequences in times of cholera and fever.

"The best girls' school, and the best night classes are at Kolhápur. On these and the training school, I have only to repeat the favourable remarks of last year."

The Education of Chiefs and Minors.

59. Of the young Chiefs in the Central Division, the Inspector reports as follows:—"The young Raja of Akalkot, now 8 years of age, still continues his education under a private tutor. The Deputy Educational Inspector, Sholápur, as the result of his examination, reports that his education is progressing fairly, but that his tutor should give more attention to arithmetic and writing to dictation. His cousin, Tulaji Rao, continued to study with a private tutor, but I have no information as regards his progress. The Punt Pritinidhi of Aundh takes great interest in the education of his sons. One of them, as reported last year, attended the Satara High School; but I regret to report his death, which occurred quite recently. The Chief has, however, sent another of his sons to the high school, who is now studying under the III. Standard, and the youngest attends the Chief's own Vernacular school at Aundh. The eldest son has been obliged to abandon his studies owing to some affection of the eyes. The son of the Chief of Phaltan studies with a well-educated tutor, who has passed the F.A. examination, but owing to his ill-health has not made so much progress as he otherwise would; but he is intelligent and painstaking, and the deficiencies in arithmetic and translation reported last year by the Deputy Inspector have been to a considerable extent made up. Mulharrao, the Chief of Jawhár, in the Tanna collectorate, still attends the Poona High School, but is somewhat irregular in his attendance. He is tolerably well advanced in English, which subject alone appears to have any interest for him, and he makes very little progress in mathematics or history."

In the North-east Division, two members of the family of the Akolnair Jaghirdar attend the Ahmednagar High School. The son of the Jaghirdar of Ranala attends the Dhulia High School, and the sons of the Jaghirdars of Sukena and Chándori attend the Násik High School.

Of the Chiefs in the Northern Division, Dr. Bühler writes as follows :—"In Cutch Mr. Giles examined the young Rao. In his report to the Political Agent, he expresses himself well satisfied with the progress of the boy. The Rao had not quite finished the subjects prescribed for our 2nd standard. The little Bai did not again appear for examination.

"In the Mahi Kánta, Mr. Giles examined the Sadra Talukdári School, which is attended by 22 sons of Thákors. The results in arithmetic and Guzerati are satisfactory, those in history and geography weaker. English had been begun shortly before Mr. Giles' visit. Mr. Giles was pleased with the gymnastic exercises of the pupils. The Maharaja of Edar was examined by Rao Saheb Jevachram, who reports a fair progress, though the visit to Bombay had somewhat retarded it.

"From the reports of the Deputy Educational Inspectors, I extract the following remarks :—

Ahmedabad.—"Several Grásiás, children attend the schools situated in their villages. None of them deserve special mention.

Kaira.—"The Thákor of Umeta is as careless of his sons' education as in former years. His second son left the school two years ago. The 3rd and 4th sons of the Thákor attend the Vernacular school of the village. His grandson was absent on the Deputy Inspector's visit to the place.

"The three sons of the Dehwan Thákor have been studying Standards III., IV., and I. in the Dehwan School."

Broach.—"The Thakor of Zanor made very little progress owing to continued sickness. The Thákor of Dehej studies under the tuition of the master of the Vernacular school. He passed the Vernacular Standard I. creditably. The little Thákor of Sarod is said to have made no progress at all.

Surat.—"The sons of the Raja of Dharampor are under the tuition of an under-graduate of the Madras University; but they seem to have made very little, if any, progress during the year. The Bais, too, study under a Vernacular tutor, but their progress could not be tested, as the Raja did not wish them to attend the examination.

"At Bánsda the Kumvar studies with an indigenous master. Steps have been taken to procure a more efficient tutor.

"The children of the Nawab of Sachin are taught by a tutor. They were not examined by any officer of the Department.

Panch Máhál and Rewa Kánta.—"The sons of the larger chiefs are still studying at Ahmedabad or Rájkot. Those of the smaller ones attend the schools of their villages and their progress is fair.

Cutch.—"Forty-six Kumvars of the Jadeja Bhayats were examined. Of these 5 were in Standard IV., 10 in Standard III., 9 in II. and 5 in Standard I. The rest were in the below standard classes. The Deputy Educational Inspector adds:—"As a rule the Kumvars are very irregular in attendance and troublesome to other boys of the schools and most of them leave school after learning the 3rd or 4th Guzerati book. To remedy this a Kumvar school should be established at Bhuj on a moderate scale, where the Telayat Kumvars of the most important Jaghirs and others able to defray the expenses of education, should be compelled to attend."

Kattywar.—"Mr. Kanaiyalal Girdharlal Dhru has examined a grandson of the Thákor Saheb of Dhrol, and Mr. Dolatram Mamiram Bhachech, the Kumvar of Harsurvala of Bagasra."

Of the Southern Division Mr. Russell writes that "minors of more or less rank are attending Government and Native State schools as was reported last year, and are said generally to be doing well and giving satisfaction to their teachers." The Dharwar High School is attended by two relations of the Nawab of Sawanur, and the Kolhápur High School by Bala Saheb Pant Amatya of Baura.

The only minor Chiefs in Sind are the sons of Mir Fatteh Khan. Last year it was stated that these boys had been sent down to Kurrachee, and that a separate room in the high school had been set apart for them and their tutor. While at Kurrachee the young Mirs were often examined by Mr. Fulton, and their progress was satisfactory. "The climate of Kurrachee having after all proved disagreeable to them, the young Mirs were sent to Hyderabad, where they are at present. I hope their residence in Hyderabad, and the fact of their being away from their native place (Mirpur Khas) will produce a beneficial effect so far as their education is concerned."

60. *Rájkumar College.*—The number of boys in the Rajkumar College is 32, or 3 more than in the previous year, four new boys having joined, while one pupil, Ram Wala of Beelkha, has been withdrawn. The four new boys are :—

Hari Singhjee of Lakadya, Cutch, joined 5th June 1875.

Nathoobhai Godarbhai, of Kali Talao, joined 15th Nov. 1875.

Chandra Singhjee of Nawánagar joined 1st March 1876.

Zulficar Ali, Meer of Surat, joined 8th March 1876.

"Two of the above four", Mr. Macnaghten remarks, "may be considered as representing an extension of our influence, and lately we have been encouraged to hope that other reinforcements may be received from Guzerat and Sind and even the Deccan."

Throughout the year the work of the college has been steadily carried on, and with two exceptions the attendance of the boys has been regular and their progress good. "The exceptions are Madhav Singjee of Choora, and the two brothers of Mángrol. The former was absent from the college from April 20th to December 8th, and the latter have been kept at home since last September. The serious illness of Hussen Mia, the elder of the Mángrol boys, during last monsoon term, may be accepted as some excuse for his absence, though not for that of his younger brother, but no satisfactory reason has been given for Madhav Singh's unpunctuality. In either case a father has been responsible for the son's failure."

The order of the boys in their classes is as under :—

1st Class.

Hari Singhjee, of Bhaunagar.
Jaswant Singjee, Thákor of Limri.
Hari Singjee, of Sihor.
Wakhat Singhjee, Raja of Lunáwára.
Hurbhamjee, of Morvi.
Dajee Raj, Thákor of Wadhwán.
Waghjee, Thákor of Morvi.
Hussen Mia, } of Mángrol.
Jehangeer Mia, }

2nd Class.

Bhupat Singhjee, of Bhimrad.
Kalubha, of Wadhwán.
Ludhubha, of Rájkot.
Juwan Singhjee, of Bhaunagar.
Pertap Singhjee, Raja of Sunth.
Wakhat Singhjee, Thákor of Elole.
Zulficar Ali, Meer of Surat.

3rd Class.

Bhagwat Singhjee, Thákor of Gondal.
Wakhat Singhjee, Thákor of Walla.
Himmat Singhjee of Dhrángadra.
Amrawala, of Bilkha.
Ummed Singhjee, of Limri.

4th Class.

Kesri Singhjee, of Gondal.
Doulat Singhjee, of Dhrol.
Madhav Singhjee, of Choora.
Rai Singhjee, of Bhimrad.
Ghujeffer Khan of Manawadar.
Abhoy Singhjee, of Tharád.

5th Class.

Hari Singhjee, of Lákadya.
Mansinghjee of Gondal.
Jethibhai, of Gondal.
Nathubhai, of Kali Talao.
Chandra Singhjee, of Nawánagar.

Of particular boys, Mr. Macnaghten writes as follows:—"Hari Singhjee, of Bhaunagar, the head of the college, passed the matriculation last November. His success was gratifying to us as well as to himself, for he is the first to lead where we hope many will follow. For the last three months he has resumed his studies in the college, but next term (with Mr. Peile's consent) he wishes for a while at least to attend to his private estates, which are in some disorder. He will not, however, give up reading, of which he is naturally fond, and possibly, after my return from furlough, he may renew his connection with the college. His whole career has been most satisfactory, and I cannot speak too gratefully of his example and general influence.

"Jaswant Singhjee, Thákor of Limri, also presented himself for examination, but did not succeed. We were not very sanguine of his success, for his studies just before the examination had been interrupted by constant fever. In some respects we considered him equal, if not superior, to Hari Singhjee; and though he did not pass on the whole, his marks were satisfactory in English, Guzerati, and Mathematics.

"By his own desire, and with the approval of the Political Agent and Government, he is to accompany me to England for the next few months, and we have good reason to believe that physically as well as mentally he will be greatly benefitted by the voyage. He expects to be back in the autumn, and still cherishes the hope of again offering himself for matriculation.

"Of the other older boys, I would wish to notice with commendation the work of Hari Singhjee of Sihor, and of Wakhat Singhjee, Raja of Lunáwára; and of the younger boys, of Bhoopat Singhjee of Bhimrad, and of Bhagwat Singhjee, Thákor of Gondal. The whole second class, though young, have worked with an eager spirit."

Mr. Macnaghten speaks in high terms of the conduct of the boys, and states that their general health has been good. 'They have continued their mounted drill, and most of them are good riders; they have also had regular instruction in gymnastics. A new stimulus has been given to cricket by the institution of matches between the college and Kattywar High school, which are likely to be of good service to both."

61. *The Talukdári School, Ahmedabad.*—In the Talukdári School at Ahmedabad, Harisingji, the second son of the Thákor of A'mod, has again been favourably reported on. He now attends the matriculation class of the Ahmedabad High School.

The attendance of the boys was irregular during the early part of the year, as the school was closed during an outbreak of cholera at Ahmedabad, and as there were many holidays in October. The half-yearly examination in November showed little or no progress, and 4 out of 12 boys were absent. In the last half of the year, the attendance of the boys was more regular, and all who were examined in April showed some advance in their studies.

General Table of Castes, &c.

62. The number of children in schools connected with Government is divided between the different races or castes as under :—

	1874-75.	1875-76.
Christians	5,037	4,982
Hindus ... { Brahmins	59,059	60,439
Hindus ... { Others	140,126	148,379
Mahomedans	24,310	26,277
Parsis	7,421	8,209
Jews	424	408
Aboriginal and Hill Tribes	980	1,212
Others	1,329	806
Total ...	238,686	250,712

There is a slight decrease under *Christians*, which is due to smaller returns for *Europeans* and *Indo-Europeans* and for *Native Christians*; on the other hand, under *Portuguese* the numbers have risen slightly.

Under *Jews* there is a slight decrease.

Under *Hindus, cultivators* have risen from 42,720 to 44,583, *artizans* from 18,257 to 20,132, *labourers* from 5,300 to 6,207, and *low castes* from 1,626 to 1,790.

There is also an increase under *Hill Tribes*, and the *Mahomedans* show an increase of nearly 2,000.

The table giving details for each class of school follows :—

TABLE of different Castes under Instruction in

Description of Schools.	I.—Christians.					II.—Hindus.								
	Europeans.	Indo-Europeans and Eurasians.	Portuguese.	Native Converts.	Total.	Brahmins.	Kshatris (Rajputs).	Kayasthas or Parbhus.	Lingayets.	Jains.	Trading Castes (Banias, Bhatias, &c).	Cultivators (Kunbis, &c.).	Artisans (Sonars, Suthars, Lohars, Durjis, &c.).	Shopkeepers (Ghanchis, Kachhis, Tambolis, &c.).
Government Schools.														
Colleges	25	12	53	2	92	388	16	52	2	..	94	26	6	..
High Schools	2	2	10	11	25	1,629	56	139	21	67	346	84	92	8
1st Grade Schools ..	..	2	10	20	32	1,465	121	195	40	159	568	129	187	101
2nd Grade Schools ..	..	..	54	50	104	2,489	145	117	282	460	1,244	578	536	157
Lower Class Schools..	..	1	68	466	535	43,157	3,873	1,528	10,437	8,643	19,504	37,785	15,395	6,173
Female Schools ..	..	..	..	21	21	1,670	225	103	561	273	753	586	793	144
Normal Schools for Masters	..	..	..	1	1	352	5	3	26	8	27	37	10	14
Normal Schools for Mistresses	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	..	1	10	4	1
Engineering School, Hyderabad	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3
Industrial Schools ..	..	2	..	3	5	10	6	1	8	..	1	16	17	..
School of Art	1	3	17	..	21	4	5	21	..	1	4	10	15	..
Night Schools	..	..	..	..	..	73	34	1	34	12	96	455	426	113
Police and Jail Schools	..	..	1	1	2	5	15	1	2	..	1	100	9	5
Total ..	28	22	213	575	838	51,261	4,501	2,161	11,413	9,623	22,639	39,807	17,491	6,719
Aided Schools.														
Colleges	3	1	5	1	10	39	..	10	..	..	9	..	..	..
High Schools	481	423	427	39	1,370	[illegible]	109	204	3	17	112	67	280	26
1st Grade Schools ..	150	245	851	64	1,310	[illegible]	78	24	69	52	199	84	80	24
2nd Grade Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	369	1	..	..	57	20	1	10
Lower Class Schools..	..	3	75	157	235	1,977	325	134	224	140	931	1,277	748	337
Female Schools ..	308	290	403	172	1,173	130	143	18	1	..	234	40	93	26
Indigenous Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	92	11	5	6	..	181	106	109	61
Special Schools ..	..	1	4	4	9	..	..	..	..	..	15	12	8	14
Night Schools.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	19	12	2
Total ..	942	963	1,765	437	4,107	2,337	1,036	397	298	209	1,643	1,631	1,294	488
Inspected Schools.														
High Schools	..	..	1	..	1	178	10	16	..	..	13	..	..	..
1st Grade Schools ..	..	..	..	5	5	440	39	12	8	14	54	83	36	3
2nd Grade Schools ..	..	..	1	1	2	588	21	39	81	68	61	166	27	8
Lower Class Schools..	..	..	1	28	29	5,229	429	169	2,097	1,482	1,650	2,684	1,134	303
Female Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	399	79	10	65	129	109	65	123	40
Night Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	46	10	17	146	27	1
Normal Schools for Masters	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
Total ..	..	..	3	34	37	6,848	582	247	2,297	1,704	1,904	3,145	1,347	355
Grand Total ..	970	985	1,981	1,046	4,982	60,446	6,098	2,805	14,008	11,536	26,186	44,583	20,132	7,562

Government, Aided, and Inspected Institutions.

					III.—Mahomedans.							IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	
Labourers, Menial Servants, Dhobies, Bhisties, Bhoies, &c.	Low Castes (Mochies, Dheds, Bhungies, Mangs, Mahars, &c.).	Amils.	Miscellaneous (Bhats, Vanjaras, Bharwads, Rubins, &c.)	Total.	Mogals.	Sayeds.	Boras.	Mianas.	Khojas and Memons.	Shaks and Pathans.	Total.	Parsis.	Jews.	Aboriginal and Hill Tribes.	Others.	Total.
..	..	..	3	587	1	..	1	8	3	..	13	215	6	..	..	913
12	2	165	37	2,658	57	..	21	16	20	3	117	456	12	..	..	3,267
22	2	96	70	3,146	66	4	19	31	43	11	174	717	22	..	..	4,091
105	8	333	237	6,691	430	..	60	188	183	..	861	38	28	3	..	7,726
4,786	1,462	736	4,462	157,941	8,149	..	3,304	5,149	3,643	..	20,245	1,874	144	1124	..	181,803
101	13	123	247	5,592	628	..	98	95	93	..	914	712	37	2	..	7,276
2	..	2	4	490	21	..	1	28	1	..	51	1	..	3	..	546
..	..	4	4	41	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	..	46
..	..	13	..	13	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	20
..	..	..	4	63	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	..	..	..	74
..	..	..	..	60	1	..	..	2	1	..	4	36	1	..	..	122
208	43	8	64	1,567	353	..	30	125	96	..	604	1	11	8	..	2,191
33	9	..	4	184	20	..	..	29	39	..	88	..	..	51	..	325
5,269	1,539	1,480	5,136	1,79,039	9,732	4	3,534	5,671	4,122	14	23,077	4,053	263	1191	..	208,461
..	..	..	..	58	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	45	..	..	..	114
41	6	..	47	1,649	17	..	12	38	18	..	85	1,086	54	..	..	4,244
3	9	..	53	769	6	..	24	15	19	6	70	563	9	..	..	2,721
10	..	..	14	516	..	..	..	13	10	..	23	173	..	..	..	711
372	114	..	198	5,867	106	..	155	271	114	17	663	779	67	3	..	7,914
72	11	..	53	820	3	..	1	39	1	..	44	1,030	9	..	..	2,005
26	2	..	5	604	2	..	9	28	2	..	41	14	..	..	800	1,465
6	..	..	..	54	..	..	6	9	48	..	63	18	4	..	..	145
31	..	..	44	111	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	112
560	142	..	414	10,448	134	..	207	414	213	23	991	3,704	143	3	800	20,202
..	..	..	..	217	1	..	..	2	4	..	7	1	..	..	..	226
39	10	..	7	748	31	..	5	26	25	..	87	245	..	..	..	1,082
4	1	..	25	1,089	31	..	..	30	5	..	66	6	..	1	..	1,167
266	84	..	356	15,874	377	..	189	809	510	..	1,885	62	1	16	..	17,868
27	18	..	47	1,098	7	..	8	43	51	..	107	137	1	..	..	1,343
42	..	..	..	292	15	..	14	26	..	..	54	..	..	1	..	347
..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
378	109	..	435	19,381	460	..	216	936	595	..	2,209	452	2	18	..	22,040
6,207	1,790	1,480	5,985	208,818	10,326	4	3,957	7,023	4,930	37	26,277	8,209	408	1212	88	250,711

Inspectors' Returns of Examinations, &c.

63. The general results of the school examinations held during the year will be found in Appendix F.

Besides the figures there given for candidates passed under the 5th English and 6th Vernacular Standards, candidates were passed at the zillah examinations (for certificates qualifying for Government employment) as under:—

Division.	Collectorate or State.	1st Class Certificates, 5th English Standard.		2nd Class Certificates, 6th Vernacular Standard.	
		Number examined.	Number passed.	Number examined.	Number passed.
Central Division.	Poona	249	93	238	103
	Sholápur	34	13	131	44
	Satara	85	32	331	124
	Ratnágiri	17	11	218	64
	Tanna	39	20	206	80
	Colába	8	3	86	21
	Bombay	154	49	135	48
	Total ...	586	221	1,345	484
North-East Division.	Khandesh	34	13	148	42
	Ahmednagar	47	16	260	66
	Násik	68	36	270	106
	Total ...	149	65	678	214
Northern Division.	Surat	32	20	226	64
	Broach	7	4	32	7
	Kaira...	6	4	77	10
	Panch Máhálś	...	...	45	31
	Ahmedabad	5	4	47	21
	Máhi Kánta	1	...	5	2
	Kattywar	..	...	...	...
	Total	51	32	432	135

Division.	Collectorate or State.	1st Class Certificates, 5th English Standard.		2nd Class Certificates, 6th Vernacular Standard.	
		Number examined.	Number passed.	Number examined.	Number passed.
Southern Division.	Belgaum	41	14	80	22
	Dharwar	87	34	150	58
	Kaládgi	33	8	194	54
	Kanara	40	20	104	43
	Kolhápur	75	19	293	62
	Total...	276	95	821	239
*Sind Division	Kurrachee	1	...	27	18
	Hydrabad	13	9	71	38
	Shikárpur	19	8	165	111
	Total ...	33	17	263	167
	Grand Total ...	1,095	430	3,539	1,239

The number of successful candidates has risen from 373 to 430 for the 1st class, and from 928 to 1,239 for the 2nd class certificates.

The Central Division was under Lieutenant-Colonel Waddington, except for three months, when he was absent on privilege leave, Dr. Kielhorn acting as Inspector. Thirty-seven schools with 2,653 pupils were examined under the standards, and the Inspector partially examined 9 other schools. Of the Deputies, Colonel Waddington reports that the work done was satisfactory in Poona, Sholápur, Ratnágiri and Bombay. In Satara too the Deputy worked well; but the Assistant Deputy has been reported for carelessness and irregularity.

* In Sind the 5th Vernacular Standard was the test instead of the 6th as in other divisions.

In Tanna and Colába 20 schools remained unexamined at the end of the year, but this was the consequence of changes in the staff which could not be avoided. The Assistant Deputy in Tanna worked well throughout the year.

Mr. Draper obtained furlough in April and was succeeded by Mr. Giles. In June Mr. Giles was transferred to the Northern Division and Mr. Karkare was appointed to act as Inspector of the North-east Division. The Inspector examined 31 schools with 2,637 scholars under the standards, and partially examined 60 other schools. The Inspector reports favourably of the work done by the Khandesh and Ahmednagar Deputies, but complains of the Násik Deputy, who has been warned that more energy must be shown hereafter.

From June Mr. Giles acted as Inspector in the Northern Division, in place of Dr. Buihler who was absent, first on privilege leave, and afterwards on special duty in Kashmir. Mr. Giles worked with great energy, his returns showing that he travelled 3,022 miles by rail, 1,320 by road, and 340 by sea; and that he examined under the standards 48 schools and 2,477 scholars. Besides this he examined the Rajkumar College, and the Talukdari schools at Ahmedabad and Sadra, and partially examined a large number of village schools near which he passed in his tour. The work of the Deputies has been generally very good, with the one exception of the officer in charge of the Gohilwar Prant, Kattywar. Special praise is given by the Inspector to the two Surat Deputies, and to the Broach and Kaira Deputies. The Kattywar Deputies, with the exception already noticed, and the officer in charge of Mahi Kánta and Pálanpur are also honourably mentioned.

In the Southern Division Mr. Russell travelled 971 miles, and examined 21 schools with 1,391 scholars under the standards. He also partially inspected 175 other schools. The work of the Deputies is reported to have been on the whole satisfactory.

In Sind Mr. Fulton examined 15 schools with 735 scholars under the standards, and inspected 89 other schools, including almost all the schools in the Hydrabad Collectorate and the Thar and Párkar District. The Deputies did their

work satisfactorily, and held a large number of second examinations. Twenty-one Government schools remained without examination, most of them belonging to the Shikárpur Collectorate, where the work of inspection was stopped by the death of Khan Saheb Mian Mahomed.

Physical Education.

64. The Principal of the Elphinstone High School reports that cricket and gymnastics are still popular with the students, and that the cricket club flourishes. The gymnasia attached to the Poona and Ratnágiri High Schools and to the Poona Training College, are reported by Colonel Waddington to be flourishing :—"Proficiency in gymnastic exercises forms one of the subjects of each of the examinations for a certificate, and many of the students obtain a fair proportion of the marks allotted. None of the 1st grade Anglo-Vernacular schools have gymnasia except the Poona Camp School, for which a grant for the pay of a gymnast has been sanctioned this year. If a similar grant could be obtained in other cases, gymnasia might be opened, and the further expenditure required might be met from the fees of pupils. I regret to note the little attention paid by the Deputy Educational Inspectors to the subject of physical education. Only one of them, the Satara Deputy, makes any remarks on the subject in his report. He says no regular gymnasia exist in connection with his Vernacular schools ; but in four or five places, where the school compounds are sufficiently large, physical exercises are encouraged. Simple gymnastic apparatus, suited to native ideas, has also been supplied to two of his schools."

In the North-east Division an excellent gymnasium has been built at Dhulia to replace the one destroyed by the floods of 1873.

In the Northern Division gymnasia are attached to the High Schools at Ahmedabad, Nariád, Surat, Rájkot, Broach, and Bhuj, to the Sir Kavasji Jehangir Schools at Nawsari and Gandevi, to the Talukdári School at Ahmedabad, and to the Training Colleges at Ahmedabad and Rájkot. Cricket is played at Surat and at Rájkot. At this last place the High School and Rájkumar College played three matches.

In the Southern Division a grant of Rs. 700 has been given in aid of a gymnasium to be erected by the committee of St. Mary's School at Belgaum. The Kolhápur

and Dharwar High Schools have gymnasia, and the master of the Belgaum High School reports that his boys play football.

In Sind the Kurrachee High School has a cricket club, and at Hyderabad gymnastic exercises are encouraged.

Educational and General Literature.

Dakshina Fund and Vernacular Committees.

65. The expenditure from the Dakshina Fund amounted to Rupees 20,682-13-10 and included the following charges:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Allowances to Brahmins	2,993	2	5
Allowances to Teachers and Students ...	11,145	1	2
Rewards to Authors	3,923	12	0
Prize Committee Examiner and Accountant.	2,620	14	3
Total Rs. ...	20,682	13	10

The Dakshina Committee has had a number of books under consideration. A prize of Rupees 175 was awarded to Mr. S. R. Nitsure, for a poem on "Krishna Kumari," and three minor prizes of Rupees 75 each, were given for poems on the same subject. Rupees 200 were given to Mr. S. P. Patak for a poem on the Bengal Famine, and some smaller prizes were given for other subjects.

The Marathi Translator, besides his work as President of the Dakshina Committee, has reprinted three school books, and examined a number of works submitted for patronage. He has also prepared a collection of idiomatic sentences in English and Marathi. Rao Saheb S. S. Talekar acted for Major Candy for a short time at the close of the year, and assisted in the revision of the Nawanit. The gurus attached to the translator's office have continued their labours on Marathi poetry. The Guzerati Translator, who is also Secretary to the Guzerati Committee, has done a large amount of work, having prepared new books on "Geography," "The History of Guzerat," and "School Management." Mr. Mahipatram has also, with his Assistant, revised or reprinted several school books, and examined a number of works submitted for patronage.

The Canarese Translator has had a few works for examination, and has finished a new text-book on Indian History. He has also revised three school books.

In Sind the Vernacular Committee accepted 8 books and rejected 10. Eight other books, which had been put before the Committee, were for various reasons returned to the authors or reserved for consideration hereafter.

Encouragement of Literature.

66. The grants for the encouragement of literature amounted to Rs. 9,522-2-10, or Rs. 2,000 less than in the previous year. College and school libraries were supplied with copies of the works patronized. Copies were also sent to the public libraries which have been registered as worthy of assistance. Three new libraries have been registered during the year, and the total number now on the register is :—

Central Division	...	...	26
North-east Division	...	...	6
Northern Division	...	...	24
Southern do.	...	...	10
Sind ...	...	...	6
		Total...	72

The best of the Mofussil libraries are in places where there are European residents or native officials to support them. Without such support the libraries exist only in name, as the general reading public is extremely limited except in the city of Bombay. In Bombay there are several flourishing Libraries, one of which—the Native General Library—is reported by Colonel Waddington to have Rs. 20,000 in Government paper, besides books and furniture valued at Rs. 40,000. In this library "the daily average attendance was 125, and about 850 works were issued every month during the year."

Sanskrit Series.

67. Dr. Kielhorn reports that progress has been made with Sanskrit texts. "The only work actually published during the year is Dr. Bühler's edition of *Bilhana's Vikramân-kadevacharita*, an historical poem of considerable importance, which was hitherto unknown. But I am glad to

be able to state that the printing of Professor Bhandarkar's edition of the play *Mâlati Madhava* has likewise been finished, and that the work will be issued almost immediately. This will be the first edition of a Sanskrit play accompanied from beginning to end by a full Sanskrit commentary, and judging from the portion of Professor Bhandarkar's work which I have studied, I have no hesitation in saying that the text given by him as regards correctness surpasses that of any other play hitherto edited. Shankar P. Pandit's edition of the play *Vikramorvasi* is in the press, and the remaining works mentioned in last year's report are still in preparation."

Zand and Pehlvi texts.

68. On his labour during the year under report, Dustoor Hoshang reports as follows:—"During this year my Persian lectures in the College have taken so much of my time that I was unable to pay as much attention to my literary work as in former years. Moreover, the portion of the Yasna now in progress, the Gâthâ, is the most difficult part of the whole Yasna. For these reasons I was only able to complete the index of 15 chapters of the Yasna, as far as chapter XXXII., and to revise and collate the Zand and Pehlvi texts from Chapter XXII. to chapter XXXV."

Resolutions of Government affecting the Educational Department.

69. The chief Resolutions of the year will be found in Appendix G. These Resolutions are:—

No. 591, Educational Department, of the 26th May 1875, and No. 6653, Revenue Department, of the 27th November 1875, on the Departmental Report for 1873-74.

K. M. CHATFIELD,
Director of Public Instruction.

Poona, Office of the Director of Public Instruction, 11th August 1876.

APPENDICES.

A.—Extracts from the Reports of Professors in the Arts Colleges.

B.—Report on the Examination of the Sir J. J. School of Art for the year 1875-76.

C.—Extract from the Report of Mr. Jacob, Principal, Elphinstone High School.

D.—Comparative Table of the Examination Results obtained in the chief English Schools in the Northern Division.

E.—Rules under which the Sukkur Municipality manage the Vernacular Schools of the town.

F.—Results of instruction in Government and Private Schools in point of quality, as shown by numbers passed under different Standards.

G.—Resolutions of Government affecting the Educational Department.

APPENDIX A.

Extract from the Report of MR. WORDSWORTH, *Principal, Elphinstone College.*

During the monsoon term I took the two senior classes in Mill's Logic and Butler's Analogy. I also read a portion of the Prelude with the junior B.A. class, a book which requires an immense amount of explanation, and that kind of explanation which can only be given by one who is intimately acquainted with the whole body of the author's poetry and the philosophical and critical opinions which he professed when the poem was written, opinions which are constantly referred to or hinted at, without being explicitly unfolded. In reading Mill's Logic I trusted to the diligence of the members of the class to make themselves acquainted with the substance of the author's doctrine, and gave them frequent themes to write on those portions of the work which are most open to controversy. I commented on these themes in class, and dictated remarks from my own note-books on the chief points under consideration. The detached criticisms on portions of Mill's doctrines which are found in Professor Jevon's elaborate work on the Principles of Science, in Mr. G. Love's Problems of Life and Mind, and in the more popular work of Dr. M'Cosh, were of great assistance to me in directing the class to what was most important, and most deserved attention. I consider the study of the first part of Butler's Analogy as quite out of place in an ethical course, though the students certainly take a considerable interest in its theological and metaphysical discussions. The sermons also seem to interest the more intelligent students, but they are perhaps ill-suited for a text-book to beginners. It may be doubted, however, whether any text-book would be of much service, for it would lend itself so easily to unintelligent cram. The science of right conduct is of all sciences the one which ought to interest every body, and which can most easily be made intelligible to the dullest scholar, for examples and illustrations lie ready to hand in his own daily life. Any lecturer, therefore, who can arouse reflection on this subject,

and bring out the practical importance of the questions which the science undertakes to solve, has done much more than half his task. The insight which the class thus obtains into ethical problems carries them easily through such an exposition as Butler's, where the only difficulties are those of style, and a certain confusion which is created by the insufficiency or inconsistencies of the author's ethical psychology. I make occasional use of Dr. Calderwood's Manual of Moral Philosophy. Mr. Sidgwick's "Methods of Ethics" is an invaluable help to a lecturer, but its great length, and its minute and painstaking analysis, do not fit it for use as a class text-book, if a text-book were wanted.

I also took the junior class twice a week in Latin composition. The teaching of Latin is one of our standing difficulties, as we have not always so competent a teacher as Mr. Bhabha, and it is absurd that Professors should reduce the number of their lectures in their own province, to teach Latin to small classes of four or five. The Latin students, with a few exceptions, are, I think, rather more lazy and indifferent than the others. Those whom I taught last year were very backward, and it was a wonder to me how some of them had succeeded in passing the ordeal of matriculation. I do not think it advisable to encourage the study of Latin at present in the college. This year I find that only one Latin student has passed the F.E.A., and it would plainly be absurd to constitute a class for this one individual, and assign a fellow to lecture to him six or seven hours a week.

Mr. Kirkham in his report dwells at some length on the University examinations which have taken place during the year under report, and the relative success of candidates from this college. He also alludes to the late F.E.A. which, strictly speaking, falls without the official year now under report, but which he would wish to be hereafter included in our survey, from its close connection with the preceding year's work. As I was absent from India when the examinations took place, I beg to refer you to Mr. Kirkham's report, and the analysis which he has attached to it, for full information on this subject. The results are not on the whole satisfactory, though this college appears to have suffered less than others. There are unquestionably considerable variations in the University standard, due to the frequent changes of examiners, to the amount of their experience as examiners, and their conception of what ought to be ex-

pected from a native student. When the proportion of those who pass falls suddenly, and falls alike in all affiliated colleges, I think one may with safety infer that the cause of variation is to be looked for in the University examination, and not in the students, or in the teaching given in the several colleges. It is, however, an opinion held by some, by Dr. Lyon and Mr. Kirkham, that the present race of students are less quick in understanding spoken English than was formerly the case, and more confirmed in habits of unidiomatic and slovenly English. I am not able at present to express an opinion on this subject, but it is obvious that college lectures must be wasted on students who have not been accustomed to speak English habitually in their school days, or who hardly ever hear it spoken by an Englishman.

Extract from the Report of MR. KIRKHAM, *Professor of English Literature, Elphinstone College.*

So far as regards the study of the books read in class, I am able to report favourably. The members of all my classes, and especially of the senior classes, showed much industry and intelligence in their private preparation for lecture, and responded heartily, and often with real originality, when I prescribed a particular line for independent work. They appeared eager to learn, thoughtful, and modest, and entered into the various class exercises with much zest and enjoyment: the work of lecturing has consequently been very pleasant. In regard to our progress in the mastery of the language as an instrument of thought and expression and apart from particular books, I am far less well satisfied. The two things, of course, speaking generally, go together: a careful study of the books brings about increased skill in the use of the language. In practice, however, the two ends may be dissociated to a considerable extent, and we find men well up in their books but unable to give expression to what they know without committing idiomatic improprieties, often so gross as to be, relatively to their real acquaintance with English, quite inexplicable. I feel sure that from a disparity of this kind erroneous inferences have frequently been drawn as to the real attainments of our students, both in general society and at the University examinations. The causes of this somewhat anomalous state of things are perhaps chiefly two. In the first place

our students make astonishingly little spontaneous effort to strengthen their hold on the language. They "get up" their books, but appear to trust to facility in speaking and writing coming of itself. It does not seem to occur to them that they should seek every opportunity of familiarizing their ears with pure idiom by hearing good English spoken by English lips, and should cultivate sensitveness of ear by every means in their power; and yet this is a matter almost entirely in their own hands, and one in which the teacher can afford but little assistance. The other chief explanation is, I think, to be found in the fact that many of our students came to us hopelessly confirmed in bad idiom, and with their ears so callous and deadened as to be apparently incapable of distinguishing the points of difference between their own English and an Englishman's. In dealing with these idiomatic deficiencies, which have particularly attracted my attention during this year, I have done what I could to stimulate the members of my classes to undertake their own cure by vigilant observation and a diligent use of such opportunities as Bombay affords of hearing correct English speech. I have also made a practice of remaining in the lecture-room for a short time after each of my lectures ending at recess-hour, in order to answer all questions in idiom which may be brought to me, and I have introduced in a modified form, in the junior class, an exercise to which the late Professor Hughlings attached great importance—the memoriter recitation of passages of English both in prose and verse. These I select from the authors I am lecturing upon.

The official year includes three examinations, the first in Arts held in April, and the B.A. and M.A. examinations held in November. At the F.A. of 1875 our students were more successful in English than on any previous occasion, and as the ratio of success in English usually determines the ultimate results of the examination, the number passed from the College, *viz.*, 44, was the highest ever passed. These results, however, have merely a nominal connection with the year under report, belonging really to the previous year. In the B.A. examination we were less successful than last year. As regards the English results, I was certainly disappointed, though I find on a careful analysis that we did better in English on the whole than in the sister college. I beg leave to append an analysis of the results

which may perhaps be useful. I am of opinion that there was a raising of the standard in English at this examination, a conclusion which derives support from the following facts:—

1*st*. The average marks awarded in English were throughout lower than in 1874. The Ellis Prizeman in 1874 gained 143·5 out of a total of 225, in 1875 only 104 out of the same total. The average marks of our 14 successful candidates in 1873 were 82, of our 15 in 1874 84, but of our 10 at this examination only 73.

2*nd*. St. Xavier's, which aims specially at sending up a small number of highly prepared candidates, lost 3 out of 6 in English, 2 out of the 3 in English only; and the average marks of the three successful were only 77⅔—less than our average of 15 successful candidates last year.

I fear that the inaccuracies of expression on which I have remarked have much to answer for in this year's results. One of the English examiners mentioned to me that he had constantly present in mind the question "Is this man fit to be a graduate of the University?" when valuing the answers. It is easy to conceive that a few gross errors in idiom under these circumstances might fatally discredit work otherwise meritorious.

APPENDIX B.

Report on the Examination of the Sir J. J. School of Art *for the Year* 1875-76.

1. The number of students on the rolls in March 1876 was distributed as follows:—

97 Students in the Drawing School, *viz.*,
72 Morning students, and
25 Day students.
11 In the Painting Department.
5 „ Sculpture Department.
7 „ Wood Engraving Department.
2 „ Pottery Department.

122 total, showing an increase of 21 over last year. The Drawing School was divided into 15 classes for exami-

nation in drawing. Many students however competed in two or more classes, and 19 of them, divided into two classes, were also examined in practical geometry.

The course of studies in the Drawing School, and the classes in each are as follows :—

Study from life.—One class of three students.

Study from Nature (Foliage). } Two classes of 4 students each.

Shading from the round. { One class of 4 students each. / Do. do. 9 do. / Do. do. 5 do. / Do. do. 2 do.

Out-line drawing from the round. { Do. do. 7 do. / Do. do. 8 do.

Out-line drawing from the flat. { One class of four students. / Do. do. 7 do. / Do. do. 15 do. / Do. do. 7 do. / Do. do. 12 do. / Do. do. 12 do.

Practical Geometry. { Do. do. 8 do. / Do. do. 11 do.

The usual list of prizes awarded is annexed.

2. The first special class this year contained four students against only two last year, and was also more advanced. The prize for a clever natural sketch of a native girl from the life was gained by Doulut Ramkrishna, who last year was only in the second ordinary class, and has been not quite three years in the school. The drawing made by Ramkrishna Abaji also deserves honourable mention for his successful treatment of the drapery drawn over the girl's head.

3. The second special class was also larger and quite as advanced as the first special class of last year. The students of this class were set to draw from nature a plant of the Bignonia species. All the drawings were excellent. Here again the 1st prize was carried off by Doulut Ramkrishna. His drawing though not perhaps always equal

in execution to that of Balkrishna Jagonath, who gained the second prize for a delicate and accurate drawing, was superior in general effect, and was characterized by great taste and feeling. The third best drawing by Ramkrishna Abaji also calls for honourable mention.

4. The third special class also drew from nature, an easier example being given in a plant of the Aloysia species. Ramlall Bhyroolal gained the prize, the drawings of the other three competitors being very fair.

5. The 1st ordinary class was examined in shading from the round, a plaster cast of the head of the poet Dante being the subject. By far the best drawing was done by S. J. Pacheco, the likeness being well preserved and considerable taste being shown in the execution. This student was last year only in the 4th class, quite an elementary one, and has made good progress. The second best by Nasserwanji Ardasir was not quite correct in drawing; this man had the advantage of a good position and favourable light. Monmohundass Parmanandass in spite of a more difficult position, produced a creditable drawing.

6. The second ordinary class also shaded from the round an ornamental plaster cast of a squirrel with foliage. Almost all the drawings were very creditable, the first prize being given to Jijibhoy Bomanji and a second to Mirza Rahimbux, the Sind Scholar.

7. The 3rd ordinary class shaded from the round an easier subject, a plaster cast of an arum. Two prizes were given in this class for two very excellent drawings, the best by Hormasji Cursetji being boldly and forcibly drawn with the lights and shades correctly rendered.

8. The 4th ordinary class shaded from the round a glazed earthenware, long-necked bottle. Only two students competed and the drawings of both were good, the prize being awarded to Muccund Govind.

9. The 5th ordinary class was tested in outline drawing from the round, two different subjects being given. One was a metal copying press, and was given to test their knowledge of applied perspective. The other was a plaster cast of apples. The best drawing of each subject was made by Jehangir Sorabji. Those of S. H. D. N. Mascarenhas and Muccand Govind also deserve honourable mention, and throughout the class the drawings of the apples were good.

10. The 6th ordinary class was also examined in applied perspective by being set to draw a light ornamental chair. The subject was a very difficult one, and generally speaking they did not make much of it. Mahadeo Ball Sett did a fair drawing, and that of Ibrahim Shaik Daoud deserves mention.

11. The 7th to 12th ordinary classes were examined in outline drawing from the flat. The 7th had a difficult subject, a dog, and were not very successful. The 8th drew an anchor, two succeeded very fairly. The 9th copied an ornamental Greek design, and almost all did very creditable drawings, the best being by Mathew P. Misquita, the next by J. D. Veda, whilst the drawings of Khaikusroo Kawasji, Vagudni Ajmoodin, and Dhunjibhoy Burjorji all deserve mention. The 10th ordinary class drew a simple special design, and the 11th a chestnut leaf. Of this class Michael Gonsalves was far the best with a very excellent drawing. Janardhan Hari was second, and the drawings of M. A. Albuquerque, M. de Souza, and Bhikaji Framji Khan all deserve mention. Several of the drawings of the 12th, or most elementary class, deserve mention as showing progress.

12. In practical geometry the students in the two classes were examined in solving problems from the book, their answers being given in writing. In the first class, of 11 students all obtained more than one-third of the full number of marks given, the prize being awarded to Jijibhoy Bomanji. In the second class only one out of 8 failed to obtain one-third of the full marks, Ibrahim Shaik Daoud obtaining the prize.

13. No architectural drawings were submitted for examination, nor does this subject appear to have been studied during the year under report.

14. Taking the drawing school as a whole, we are able to report that the improvement noticed last year has been well maintained and that good progress has been shown.

15. In the Wood Engraving Department, there are 7 students on the rolls, but of these one is a pupil teacher, and one (Shrirang Raghonath) was presented for examination in the Decorative Department. Only 5, therefore, were examined in two classes. The first class of 3 students, who have been about 3½ years under training, were set to draw and after-

wards engrave a bunch of grapes from a plaster cast. Pestonji Byramji obtained a prize for a very good engraving. The second class of two students were set to draw and engrave a *fac-simile* of one of the old company's rupees. Ramchandra Jewan, a student of rather more than 2 years' standing, gained the prize.

16. The Decorative Department still suffers from the long absences of the Superintendent, Mr. Griffiths, who has only been in Bombay from the beginning of June to the end of November. It numbers 12 students (including the wood engraver); but of these 5 were at the caves of Ajunta, with Mr. Griffiths, one draws a stipend in the Wood Engraving Department, and one was not present throughout the examination owing to sickness. One student, Hirjibhoy Hormasji, was more advanced than any of the others, and was able to paint in oil colours from the life. The head and upper part of the figure of a Mahratta woman was the subject. His preparatory cartoon was excellent, the ear especially well drawn and the whole delicately shaded. The finished picture in oils was clever and promising, but showed some want of practice and experience. The special prize of Rs. 40 given by Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Readymoney was awarded to this student. Last year he took the second prizes for drawings from the life in crayons and for drawings from still life in oils. Five more of the students in this department were given a plaster cast of an ornamental moulding to copy in monochrome. Owing to sickness, one student was unable to complete his work. J. Pereira took the first prize for a very carefully shaded drawing, the position being a difficult one, and Bhima Mahdeo the second, for a bright and sparkling picture.

The same students, with the addition of a student of long standing in the Wood Engraving Department, were then set to draw in charcoal from still life, a plant of the *Solanum Macrophyllum* being the subject. All their drawings were excellent, the best, by Bhima Mahdeo, being especially good. The second prize was gained by the wood engraver, Shrirang Raghonath, and the drawing of J. Pereira also deserves mention. The same students were also set to draw from the life in charcoal, the subject being the same native woman who had already sat to Hirjeebhoy Hormusjee. Here the wood engraver, Shriraug Raghonath, gained the first prize

with a most pleasing study remarkable for correct drawing, combined with artistic feeling and treatment. The 2nd prize was awarded to Ardesir Nusserwanji. The head and the upper part of the figure in this picture were very good, but the drawing of the lower part and of the extremities was inferior.

17. Looking at the total results of their examination of the Decorative Department, the examiners are of opinion that not much progress has been made as regards knowledge of art decoration; and they think that in future years the examination of this department should include decoration, and that it should be regarded as the highest subject in the award of prizes. It is, of course, of the greatest importance to encourage pupils to study constantly from nature, but the primary object of this department is to impart instruction in the art of applying the knowledge thus gained to decorative art.

18. The Art Sculpture Department has had no special superintendence throughout the year. The students have worked under the supervision of Mr. Griffiths, or, in his absence, of Mr. Terry; but it is highly desirable that a successor to Mr. Kipling should be appointed without further delay. There are the same students in this department as last year. They have been practised in life studies from the figure and in copying antique casts, and have made some progress in this branch. Last year they were all classed together. This year, at Mr. Terry's suggestion, they were divided into two classes of 3 and 2 students each. The first 3 were set to model from the life, in clay, a native woman; and also to compose a panel some 2 feet long by 1½ feet wide. In the life study Oomersey Nursey was the best and Moroba Crustnaji the second, but in the composition these places were reversed. The composition was to be original and to include foliage in the style of a plant given as a model (the *Jonesia Asoca*). The prize design was simple, well balanced, and fairly preserved the character of the foliage. The remaining 2 students were examined in two branches of modelling, one from nature, a plant of the *Solanum Macrophyllum* being the original, the other from a plaster cast of apples. In both Narayen Balkrishna proved himself superior and obtained the prize.

19. In the Pottery Department there are two students only shown on the returns, but the prize was awarded to a

day student of the drawing school, a Mahomedan named Vayadin Ajmoodin. The two competing students were set to ornament an earthenware jar with any original design. The prize design was distinguished by great taste and originality. It would be desirable another year to present all the students in this department for examination, and the instruction, now limited to decoration only, might extend to the actual processes of manufacture, so as to make this promising department self-supporting or even profitable. It would materially advance this object to appoint to it an assistant, versed in the qualities of clays and the process of clay-firing. It is not so much in the mere manipulation and decoration of the material that difficulty is experienced as in turning out sound and durable ware.

APPENDIX C.

Extract from the Report of MR. JACOB, *Principal, Elphinstone High School.*

The Principal has on several occasions dwelt upon the necessity of the senior students co-operating with him and the masters in preserving discipline and a high moral tone throughout the classes, if the school is really to prosper and exert any lasting benefit on the students at large. The time seems to have arrived for giving more practical effect to what has been said.

Accordingly the students of the two 1st classes of the 1st form will henceforth be responsible to the Principal for the maintenance of good conduct and gentlemanly behaviour out of lessons in the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th forms of the school.

In this capacity the senior students above mentioned will be called prefects, and they will exercise their powers under the following conditions :—

1. The prefects of Mr. Talâti's class will be generally responsible for the Guzerati side and the prefects of Mr. Keskar's class for the Marathi side.

2. But besides this, two prefects, on each side, will be appointed daily and by rotation, to act as "prefects of the day," and it will be their duty to personally visit the class-rooms and passages out of lesson hours, and whenever necessary to issue instructions to the class monitors.

3. All prefects, on their respective sides, are empowered to punish (when necessary) any boy of a junior form clearly guilty of a breach of rules, either by setting the offender an imposition (which is in no case to exceed 100 lines) or by reporting him to his master for degradation in class, or, if necessary, by both.

4. In all cases of doubt or of resistance to the prefect's authority, the prefect will consult his colleagues, and the difficulty will be decided by a majority of two-thirds.

5. Extreme offences either against morals or discipline must be reported to the Principal on the day of their occurrence.

The prefects will be responsible for the just and impartial exercise of the very important powers entrusted to them. The Principal also looks to the other senior students of the 1st form to lend the prefects the support of their example: and he trusts likewise that the whole of the junior forms will prove by their ready obedience to the prefects, that a limited system of self-government can be no less successful in Elphinstone High School than it has long been in the great public schools of England.

APPENDIX D.

COMPARATIVE TABLE of the Examination Results obtained in the chief English Schools in the Northern Division.

Name of School.	Standards.	Number presented in the Standards.	Passed.				Passed under Standards.	Percentage of passed under all Standards.
			Arithmetic.	Vernacular.	History and Geography.	English.		
Ahmedabad High School ...	IV—VII.	110	71	87	80	92	49	44·5
Surat do. ...	IV—VII.	162	149	137	126	96	94	58·0
Rájkot do. ...	IV—VII.	84	78	77	63	69	52	61·9
Bhaunagar do. ...	III—VII.	54	40	48	28	38	20	37·0
Broach do. ...	I—VII.	203	190	168	164	179	132	65·0
Nariád do. ...	I—VII.	111	99	83	74	71	51	45·9
Junágarh do. ...	I—VII.	78	66	41	41	57	31	39·7
Cutch do. ...	I—VII.	81	62	50	55	36	28	34·5
Surat Irish Presbyterian Mission English School ...	I—VII.	88	52	49	43	45	20	22·7
Ahmedabad do. do. ...	I—VII.	112	77	70	55	53	29	25·8
Ankleswar Edulji Nasserwanji's English School	I—V.	15	11	10	6	8	2	13·3
Surat Jehangirji Motabhai Vakilna English School ...	I—VII.	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Nowsári Sir Kavasji Jehangirji Zarthosti Madressa ...	I—VII.	54	50	50	33	34	21	38·8
Gandevi do. English School...	I—V.	27	18	21	11	14	7	25·0
Dhrol English School ...	I—IV.	4	3	3	1	3	1	25·0
Viramgám do. ...	I—V.	30	28	26	22	28	20	66·6
Kaira do. ...	I—V.	46	28	35	30	34	27	58·6
Bulsár do. ...	I—V.	58	52	52	54	48	45	77·5
Camp Deesa do. ...	I—IV.	26	26	24	24	19	18	69·2
Ahmedabad Branch School No. I. ...	I—III.	77	70	73	58	66	50	64·9
Do. do. No. II. ...	I—III.	103	89	95	92	92	75	72·6
Surat Gopipura do. No. I. ...	I—III.	123	113	103	114	102	86	69·9
Surat Haripura do. No. II. ...	I—III.	102	98	92	83	82	66	64·7
Surat Sir Jamsetji Jijibhai Parsi Benevolent Institution English School	I—IV.	69	66	58	59	51	43	62·3
Nowsari Rastomji English School	I—IV.	35	34	33	32	23	21	60·0
Rájkot Branch School ...	I—III.	104	95	100	77	67	57	
Bhaunagar English School ...	I—II.	94	89	68	54	53	33	54·8
Dholka do. ...	I—III.	18	8	3	5	3	...	...
Umreth do. ...	I—III.	18	18	17	15	9	9	50·0
Godhra do. ...	I—III.	7	5	4	5	2	1	14·2
Ránder do. ...	I—II.	6	4	4	3	3	3	50·0
Wadhwán do. ...	I—III.	39	38	35	27	26	20	51·2
Nawánagar do. ...	I—III.	34	34	20	31	17	14	41·1
Gondal do. ...	I—III.	30	26	20	24	22	14	46·6
Surat Dinsha Dosabhai Private Anglo Vernacular School for Boys	I—IV.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do do. for Girls...	I—II.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mándvi English School (Cutch).	I—III.	34	24	11	12	6	3	8·8

APPENDIX E.

Rules for the guidance of the School Committee in the town of Sukkur, sanctioned at a Quarterly General Meeting of the Sukkur Municipal Commissioners, held on the 20th of January 1876, *and agreed to by the Educational Inspector in Sind on the 4th of April* 1876.

I. For the proper management of the schools in the town of Sukkur, a committee shall be appointed, consisting of a president and six members, of whom the non-official members shall hold office for one calendar year at a time, but shall be eligible for re-election. The president and five members of the committee shall be appointed by the managing committee of the municipality shortly before the beginning of the calendar year. The Deputy Educational Inspector of Shikárpur shall be an ex-officio member of the school committee. Vacancies occuring during the course of the year may be filled up by the school committee.

II. The school committee shall have a paid secretary on a salary of Rs. 10 per mensem. The appointment of the secretary shall rest with the committee, but he must possess a good knowledge of English.

III. The school committee shall meet for the transaction of business at least once in each month, at such time and place as the president may appoint. Two members shall form a quorum. The ordinary monthly meeting shall be held on or about the first day of each month.

IV. A special meeting may at any time be called by the president, and he shall call a special meeting on a requisition signed by two members.

V. The correspondence of the committee shall be carried on by the president with the assistance of the secretary.

VI. The members of the committee shall visit the various schools at such times as may be convenient to them, and they are invited to submit to the committee at its monthly meeting such remarks as they may wish to make on the state of the schools.

VII. The grant made by the municipality shall be drawn in monthly instalments, and any savings there may be shall be sent to the Government Savings Bank once every six months.

VIII. The school committee shall, out of the funds at its disposal, arrange to pay all the expenses of the vernacular schools, the contingent expenditure, and the wages of the menial servants attached to the Anglo-Vernacular school, and the contribution of Rs. 1,080 per annum due from the municipality to Government on account of part of the salaries of the masters. The school committee, however, is not responsible for the repairs of buildings, which will be effected as hitherto by the municipality.

IX. The president shall be authorized to disburse money for all fixed charges. Other expenditure must be regularly sanctioned at a meeting of the committee.

X. The accounts shall be kept by the secretary, and shall be placed on the table at each meeting of the committee. It shall be the duty of the secretary to calculate accurately the income and expenditure of the committee, and to warn the president if there is any danger of a deficit.

XI. The committee shall decide what fees are to be levied in the Vernacular schools. All fee collections and grants-in-aid received from Government shall be credited to the school funds.

XII. On the first of each month, the head masters of the vernacular schools and the mistress of the girls' school shall forward their pay abstracts to the secretary, who shall at once submit them to the president for payment.

XIII. The secretary shall see that the contribution of one-fifth payable to Government on account of the pension charges of the masters, whose salary is above Rs. 10, is regularly paid into the Treasury to the credit of Government, before the 15th of each month, and shall forward a receipt for the same to the Educational Inspector.

XIV. The head master of each school may receive one-fifth of the fee collections made in it, and the teachers in the various schools shall receive as a reward one-fifth of the Government grant-in-aid to their school, which shall be divided amongst them proportionately to their salaries.

XV. No other reward or present shall on any account be made out of the school funds without the joint assent of the school committee and of the Educational Inspector.

XVI. Appended is a statement of the establishment at present sanctioned. No increase to the salaries or to the number of teachers shall be sanctioned without the joint assent of the school committee and of the Educational Inspector. The committee, however, has full authority to modify the menial establishment as it thinks proper.

XVII. The appointment and dismissal of all masters and mistresses and servants, whose salary is under Rs. 11, shall rest solely with the school committee.

XVIII. The appointment of masters and mistresses in the Vernacular schools, whose salary is not less than Rs. 11, shall rest with the Educational Inspector, who shall, however, appoint only on the recommendation of the school committee. The head master of each school shall, if possible, be a person trained in the normal school.

XIX. The dismissal of masters and mistresses in the Vernacular schools, whose service entitles them to pension, rests with the Director of Public Instruction, but the Committee may remove any such master or mistress from any school in Sukkur, after giving six months' notice to the Educational Inspector, to enable him to provide for the man elsewhere, should he think fit to do so.

XX. The committee may, in case of misconduct, fine teachers and servants in the Vernacular schools, and servants in the Anglo-Vernacular school, sums not exceeding one month's pay.

XXI. In the Anglo-Vernacular school the committee shall regulate the contingent expenditure and cost of prizes and the menial establishment. It may grant to the masters casual leave, under the rules in force, but such leave shall be at once reported by the head master to the Educational Inspector. In other respects the management of the Anglo-Vernacular school shall rest with the Educational Inspector.

XXII. In the Vernacular schools, leave may be granted by the committee, under the rules contained in Supplement F. of the Civil Leave Code, to the various teachers. The committee may appoint substitutes for the persons on leave on salaries not exceeding Rs. 10 per mensem, if it has the funds at its disposal to enable it to do so. Deputation allowance is inadmissible in case of any master whose salary is less than Rs. 100.

XXIII. The course of instruction pursued in the Vernacular schools shall be that prescribed by Government; and the schools shall be regularly examined every year for grants made by officers of the Educational Department. The committee shall instruct the masters in all points as to how they are to manage their schools, but may consult the Educational Inspector in any cases in which they are in doubt.

XXIV. All returns hitherto sent by the masters to the Deputy Educational Inspector of Shikárpur shall in future be sent to the secretary of the committee, and the schools shall be generally managed in the same way as Government schools are managed, subject to any modifications in the system, which the committee may from time to time think fit to adopt.

XXV. The Deputy Educational Inspector of Shikárpur shall from time to time visit the schools and examine the boys and inspect the records, in order to see whether the registers are properly kept, and the returns regularly sent in. It shall be his duty to report to the committee any irregularities which he may detect.

XXVI. At the end of each year the committee shall submit to the managing committee of the municipality a report of the condition of the schools and the accounts for the year. The accounts will be audited by the Educational Inspector, and it shall be the duty of the secretary of the committee to lay them before him duly supported by vouchers.

XXVII. These rules shall not be altered without the assent of the managing committee of the municipality.

List of Sanctioned Establishment on the 5th April 1876.

New Sukkur Vernacular School.

Head Master	45	0	0
1st Assistant Master	20	0	0
2nd do. do.	15	0	0
3rd do. do.	15	0	0
4th do. do.	10	0	0
Branch School Master	8	0	0

New Sukkur Girls' School.

Mistress	25	0	0

Old Sukkur Vernacular School.

Head Master	20	0	0
1st Assistant Master	15	0	0
2nd do. do.	12	0	0
Contribution to Anglo-Vernacular School.	90	0	0
Scholarships in Shikárpur High School...	25	0	0

Pensions and Gratuities, the 30th September 1874.

No. 5895.—The Governor General in Council directs that the following be inserted as Rule 3, under Section 13 of the Civil Pension Code:—

"3. An officer on the establishment of any Government School in Bengal, the expenses of which are paid out of lump sum assignments made to a local committee having the direct management of the school and also out of the fees received at the school, may, with the permission of the Local Government, subscribe for pension or gratuity under the rules in this Code, in the manner prescribed in Section 35, provided in the case of an officer hereafter appointed, that the appointment is made at the proper age, and that a certificate of good health, as prescribed in Rules 2 and 3 of Section 49, is submitted by him, if he is appointed to superior service. An officer on the establishment of any school, the expenses of which are paid out of municipal funds and from the fees received at the school, may, in like manner, and under the same conditions, subscribe for pension and gratuity.

When the Local Government allows an officer to subscribe for pension or gratuity, his name, with his age and other particulars necessary for his identification, shall be recorded in the office of the Accountant General. The certificate of good health should also be sent to that office."

(Signed) E. F. HARRISON,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

APPENDIX

Results of Instruction in Government and Private
under different

I.—Standards for European
Aided

Class of Schools.	Number of separate Schools examined.	Number of average attendance of Schools examined.	Number of Scholars presented at first examination.	Total Number of Scholars examined under the Standards.	Number of													
					Standard I.				Standard II.					Stand				
					1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	Passed in all heads.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Passed in all Heads.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.		
High Schools	3	279	270	270	26	20	24	22	23	22	33	32	19	33	27	30		
Middle Class Boys' Schools	4	778·80	669	669	130	120	153	86	114	75	119	132	58	108	70	84		
Middle Class Girls' Schools	7	511	461	461	126	108	131	81	100	76	121	106	58	81	66	70		
Middle Class Mixed Schools	3	80	90	90	25	22	21	16	12	10	14	12	8	15	13	17		
Primary Girls'	1	65	55	55	8	11	14	6	7	23	26	20	7	6	5	6		
Total	18	1713·80	1,545	1,545	313	290	343	211	256	206	311	302	150	243	181	207		

F.

Schools in point of Quality as shown by Numbers passed Standards.

AND EURASIAN SCHOOLS.

Schools.

SCHOLARS PASSED.

ard III.		Standard IV.					Standard V.					Standard VI.					Standard VII.					Standard VIII.				
4th Head.	Passed in all Heads.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Passed in all Heads.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Passed in all Heads.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Passed in all Heads.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Passed in all Heads.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Passed in all Heads.
20	13	13	22	22	24	6	26	29	28	19	9	21	18	21	14	12	7	17	17	10	2	11	10	28	9	5
85	27	56	39	46	59	16	48	39	33	49	14	25	25	31	19	8	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	1	1
51	37	35	48	49	50	25	8	8	10	8	5	13	11	11	10	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	9	5	3	5	6	2	11	7	11	8	5	6	6	6	5	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
175	88	109	112	122	139	49	93	83	82	84	33	65	60	69	48	29	8	18	18	11	3	14	23	26	11	7

II.—Standards for Anglo-

Government, Aided and

Class of Schools.	Number of separate schools examined.	Number of average attendance at Schools examined.	Numbers of Scholars presented at First Examination.	Number of Second examinations of same Schools.	Number of Scholars presented at Second Examination.	Total Number of Scholars examined under the Anglo-Vernacular Standards.	Total Number of Scholars examined under Vernacular Standards.	Number of Scholars passed							
								Standard I.						Stand	
								1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Needle Work.	Passed in all Heads.	1st Head.	2nd Head.
High Schools ..	29	3,800·84	3,197	3	...	3,197	..	119	73	102	138	..	45	139	111
1st Grade Anglo Vernacular Schools ..	64	4,540·73	4,288	3	...	4,288	..	1,181	1,110	995	903	8	603	984	915
2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools ..	82	7,936·3	6,809	10	779	1,466	5,752	642	558	523	489	1	339	339	307
Total ..	175	15,277·87	14,294	16	779	8,951	5,752	1,942	1,741	1,620	1,530	4	989	1,462	1,333

Class of Schools.	Number of Scholars passed																
	Standard VI.						Standard I.					Standard II.					
	1st Head.	2nd Head, Vernacular.	2nd Head, Classic.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Passed in all Heads.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	Needle work.	Passed in all Heads.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Needle work.	Passed in all Heads.
High Schools ..	340	408	63	364	383	162	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools ..	44	69	4	46	69	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,300	1,385	161	1	1,127	1,075	1,098	1,084	941	11	682
Total ..	393	477	67	410	452	187	1,300	1,385	161	1	1,127	1,075	1,098	1,084	941	11	682

Vernacular Schools.

Inspected Schools.

under Anglo-Vernacular Standards.

ard II.				Standard III.					Standard IV.						Standard V.					
3rd Head.	4th Head.	Needle work.	Passed in all Heads.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Passed in all Heads.	1st Head.	2nd Head, Vernacular.	2nd Head, Classic.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Passed in all Heads.	1st Head.	2nd Head, Vernacular.	3rd Head, Classic.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Passed in all Heads.
104	117	..	61	168	128	122	133	69	650	691	129	573	670	297	534	541	117	414	492	237
811	751	3	525	761	765	676	591	475	205	226	7	122	177	69	124	131	1	58	89	35
287	264	..	197	162	162	148	145	112	20	16	..	13	17	10	2	2	..	..	1	..
1,202	1,132	3	783	1,091	1,055	946	869	656	875	933	136	708	864	376	660	674	118	472	582	272

under Vernacular Standards.

Standard III.							Standard IV.						Standard V.						Standard VI.				
1st Head.	2nd Head, Vernacular	2nd Head, Classic.	3rd Head	4th Head	Needle work.	Passed in all Heads.	1st Head.	2nd Head, Vernacular.	2nd Head, Classic.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Needle work.	Passed in all Heads.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Needle work.	Passed in all Heads.	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Passed in all Heads.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
53	847	80	903	871	7	548	920	512	68	684	529	7	354	97	122	129	93	10	86	27	38	31	32	24
953	841	80	903	871	7	548	920	512	68	684	529	7	354	97	129	129	93	10	86	27	38	31	32	24

III.—STANDARDS FOR

Government, Aided, and

Class of Schools.	Number of separate Schools examined.	Number of Average Attendance of Schools examined.	Number of Scholars presented at First Examination.
Primary Boys' Schools	3,683	145,883·36	115,931
Do. Girls' do.	212	5,340·1	3,486
Jail Boys' Schools	2	28·	23
Police Boys' Schools	5	147·9	159
Primary Mixed Schools	3	284·	239
Primary Indigenous Schools	104	3,047·4	2,621
Night Schools...	30	827·7	553
Total.....	4,048	155,557·46	123,005

Number of

Class of Schools.	Standard II.						Standard VI.					
	1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Needle Work.	Passed in all Heads.	1st Head.	2nd Head, Vernacular.	2nd Head, Classics.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Passed in all Heads.
Primary Boys' Schools ..	26,145	23,143	2,1436	21,276	..	15,681	15,696	15,529	93	16,146	14,709	10,0
Do. Girls' do. ..	579	670	732	558	61	387	279	309	..	318	200	10
Jail Boys' Schools	6	7	4	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Police Boys' Schools ..	11	11	14	2	..	2	30	26	..	24	10	10
Primary Mixed Schools ..	60	60	55	71	..	42	32	34	..	30	30	20
Primary Indigenous Schools	412	497	407	205	..	134	253	201	..	209	178	94
Night Schools	124	110	94	66	..	43	29	30	..	9	24	5
Total....	27,339	24,453	25,302	22,178	16	16,289	16,299	16,319	93	16,829	15,799	10,257

Vernacular Schools.

Inspected Schools.

Number of Second Examinations of same Schools.	Number of Scholars presented at Second Examination.	Total Number of Scholars examined under the Standards.	Number of Scholars passed.				
			Standard I.				
			1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	Needle Work.	Passed in all Heads.
333	10,836	1,18,725	29,905	30,074	1,200	..	26,692
69	927	3,424	952	1,129	114	7	807
....	....	23	4	9	....	..	8
....	....	152	24	44	....	..	24
....	....	239	55	64	....	..	43
7	....	2,621	722	780	....	58	456
12	142	553	208	227	36	..	148
411	11,905	1,25,787	31,870	32,327	1,410	65	26,515

Scholars passed.

Standard IV.						Standard V.						Standard VI.					
1st Head.	2nd Head, Vernacular.	3rd Head, Classic.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Passed in all Heads.	1st Head.	2nd Head, Vernacular.	3rd Head, Classic.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Passed in all Heads.	1st Head.	2nd Head, Vernacular.	3rd Head, Classic.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Passed in all Heads.
8,315	6,986	52	9,509	7,805	5,419	3,593	3,603	25	4,437	3,190	2,372	597	732	2	635	667	485
99	107	...	116	97	71	19	24	...	22	21	13	2	6	..	6	3	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
10	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
16	10	...	20	18	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
70	101	...	91	51	31	30	35	...	50	21	10	2	2	..	3	2	1
10	7	...	11	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
8,520	7,213	52	9,747	7,975	5,530	3,642	3,662	25	4,499	3,188	2,395	601	740	2	645	672	488

APPENDIX G.

Resolutions of Government affecting the Educational Department.

No. 591 OF 1875.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 26th May 1875.

Letter from the Director of Public Instruction, No. 5988, dated 16th February 1875—Forwarding a copy of his report on public instruction for the year 1873-74.

RESOLUTION.—The income of the Educational Department for the year 1873-74 consisted of—

Provincial Grant	Rs.	9,76,888
Receipts of Local Funds ...	„	11,92,741
	„	21,69,629

2. The Provincial Grant for the present must be regarded as a fixed quantity, and elasticity can only be hoped for in the Local Funds.

3. In the year under report the receipts of Local Funds fell below those in the previous year by Rs. 1,55,959. The following table, which contrasts in detail the receipts of the two years, enables the falling off to be analysed, and Government desire that a similar table should be included in future reports :—

	1872-73.	1873-74.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cess	7,81,731	7,23,638	...	58,093
Fees	2,09,069	2,16,601	7,532	...
Funds of Native States ...	2,04,741	1,29,296	...	75,445
Popular Subscriptions ...	45,768	12,771	...	32,997
Municipal Assignments ...	61,041	63,688	2,647	...
Interest on Endowments ...	46,145	46,254	109	...
Miscellaneous ...	200	489	289	...
Total ...	13,48,695	11,92,737	10,577	1,66,535

4. The principal item of decrease, *i.e.*, in funds of Native States, is nominal, the funds of certain States having

been taken off the books of the department. The next item of decrease, *i.e.*, in cess receipts, was temporary, owing to the disallowance by the Government of India of the cess on Abkari revenue, and has lately been made good by an increase to the Provincial Grant. The only real item of decrease is Rs. 32,997 in the popular subscriptions for building purposes.

5. The total income for the year from the Provincial Grant and Local Funds having been Rs. 21,69,630, the expenditure was Rs. 22,66,915, showing a deficit of Rs. 97,285, which was met from the cash balances of the Local Funds. As the equivalent of the Abkari Cess, Rs. 58,093, has since been restored, the real deficit was Rs. 39,192.

6. As explained in para. 2 of the report, the expenditure, after necessary adjustments, exceeded the expenditure of the previous year by Rs. 68,428.

7. The advance of the department purchased by this increased expenditure is shown in the following net increase of schools and scholars (*vide* para. 9 of report) :—

	Schools.	Scholars.
Government Institutions	21	7,049
Aided Institutions	14	1,700
Inspected Institutions	33	1,432
Total...	68	10,181

8. It will be useful now to survey the advance of Government schools and scholars during the last 10 years. It was as follows :—

	Schools.	Scholars.
1863-64	80	7,402
1864-65	150	12,920
1865-66	229	23,041
1866-67	307	12,862
1867-68	264	15,780
1868-69	320	18,325
1869-70	284	12,349
1870-71	228	7,040
1871-72	564	19,370
1872-73	332	13,226
Year of Report	21	7,049

9. A remarkable falling off appears in the number of new schools in the last year; on the other hand, existing schools have been developed so as to teach a considerable number of additional scholars. The increase in scholars, with only 21 new schools, is slightly larger than it was in 1870-71 with 228 new schools.

10. During the last 10 years the spread of education has been mainly owing to the increase in the educational cess which has followed the introduction of the Revenue Survey throughout the Presidency. The cess collections were as follows:—

	Rs.	
1864-65	2,15,360	
1865-66	3,15,520	
1866-67	3,71,960	
1867-68	3,88,740	
1868-69	4,74,860	
1869-70	6,66,973	
1870-71	7,20,326	
1871-72	7,16,924	
1872-73	7,81,731	
1873-74	7,23,638	; to which must be added the equivalent of the Abkari cess.

The portions of the Presidency now remaining unsurveyed are so small, and the possibility of increase to the cess on the revision of survey rates is so uncertain, that the Educational Department can no longer look with confidence to an increase of means from this source of income.

11. It is, therefore, incumbent on the department carefully to consider in what way other sources of income can be improved, and also whether the public money, *i.e.*, the provincial grant, is spent so as to provide the means of education for those who have the greatest claims on the State.

12. The Government would be glad to see an increase in the Municipal assignments for education, which may be said to represent the proceeds of a tax for education analogous to the educational cess. At present it may almost be said that the country is taxed for education, but not the

towns. The cess proceeds amount to nearly 8 lakhs, while the municipal assignments have reached only Rs. 63,688.

13. It appears also to be a question whether, through the lowness of the fees, the Government are not in a great measure paying for the education of those who ought to pay for it themselves. It is found, for instance, that the two Arts Colleges in Poona and Bombay cost Rs. 1,19,612, obtained as follows :—

Rs.	
21,069	interest on endowments.
81,809	paid by the State.
700	subscriptions.
16,033	fees paid by the students.
1,19,611	

Dividing this sum by the average daily attendance in the two colleges, it would appear that each student costs Rs. 467 per annum, of which not quite $\frac{1}{7}$ is paid by himself, while the State pays for each Rs. 319 per annum. In the High Schools the scholars appear to pay a little over $\frac{1}{5}$ of the cost of the schools.

14. The Government are bound also to remember that by unduly low rates of fee they are putting a protection on their own schools to the discouragement of private enterprise, in which many qualified competitors must now be ready to engage. Private schools would still involve cost to Government through grants-in-aid on the principle of payment by results, but the cost would be very much less than attends the education of the same number of scholars in purely Government schools. Thus it appears that while each scholar in a Government High School cost the State about Rs. 55, the grant per head of pupils presented for examination in aided institutions of this class was Rs. 29-13-6, while the grant per head of average attendance, with which the true comparison would be made, was Rs. 13-4-10. In Government middle class schools each scholar appears to have cost the State Rs. 17, whereas the grant per head in each aided school of this class was Rs. 11-15-11, and the rate of grant per average attendance was Rs. 8-4-9, or less

than half the cost to Government in their own schools. It is clear, therefore, that wherever private aided institutions are enabled to come forward and take the place of purely Government institutions, there will be an economy in the expenditure of the public resources.

15. In the cess schools also, it may be doubted whether the fee, 2 annas per mensem, paid for each son of a non-cess-payer is sufficient, and in the vernacular schools it appears that 40 per cent of the pupils belong to this class.

16. In the foregoing paragraphs the Government has indicated the means by which it appears possible that the income of the department may be economised, if not increased, with a view to the further extension of education, and His Excellency in Council desires that these suggestions may receive the particular consideration of the Director of Public Instruction in consultation with the Government Inspectors.

17. It remains only for Government to make a few remarks on some of the details reported.

18. The University matriculation examination is an important test of the success of the high schools, and to some extent of the lower schools, in giving the degree of education which is expected from them. It appears that in the year 1873-74, 1,025 candidates presented themselves for examination, being 116 in excess of the number in the year previous, while the number of those that passed, 355, was less by 23 than in the year previous. These candidates, however, came up from private schools, and from home tuition as well as from Government schools. The candidates from Government schools, 445, were 40 in excess of those in the year previous, while there was an addition of 14 to the number of successful candidates.

19. The increasing number of sons of Chiefs and Jahgirdars, both in Guzerat and the Mahratta Country, is very satisfactory, and His Excellency in Council has again to express his satisfaction at the successful management of the Rájkumar College by Mr. Macnaghten.

20. As regards the education of Mahomedans, His Excellency in Council notes that there are now 104 Urdu classes or schools, but that more Mahomedans are found

to be learning the Marathi or Guzerati language. Their numbers compare with the Hindus as follows:—

	Hindus.	Mahomedans.
Government Schools	1,65,908	20,647
Aided Schools	8,946	700
Inspected Schools	17,308	1,566
Total...	1,92,162	22,913

And the percentage on population is estimated to be 1·38 in the case of the Hindus and ·75 in the case of the Mahomedans.

21. The Government also looks with peculiar interest to the spread of education among the cultivating classes as likely to check their improvidence and helpless subjection to the money-lenders. The returns show 36,131 children of cultivators attended the Government schools, as compared with 32,745 in the previous year. Among Hindus, the cultivators in Government schools constrast with other classes as follows:—

Brahmins	49,191
Parbhus, Jains, Lingayets, &c. ...	24,685
Trading Castes	21,306
Artizans	16,455
Cultivators	36,131

22. It is satisfactory to note a revival in the numbers of the students at Elphinstone College.

In 1866-67 the average attendance was ...	84
In 1869-70 it had risen to more than double that number	177½
In 1871-72 it had fallen to	101½
And in 1873-74 it has again risen to	168

About 60 of the students live in the college. In the Deccan College the average daily attendance has risen from 82 to 88.

E. W. RAVENSCROFT,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

To

The Director of Public Instruction.
The Government of India (by letter).
The Editors' Table.

APPENDIX G.

ANNUAL REPORTS.

No. 6653.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 27th November 1875.

Resolution of Government in the Educational Department, No. 1234, dated 8th November 1875—Forwarding the following copy of Despatch from the Secretary of State for India, No. 7, dated 23rd September 1875.

The Despatch of your Excellency in Council, dated 31st of May, No. 6 of 1875, transmitting a copy of the report of the Director of Public Instruction for the year 1873-74, has been considered by me in Council.

2. The report is clear and replete with details which though valuable as a record, do not challenge particular interest. They will fall into their place as materials for future generalization in connection with educational progress.

3. The broad results are first, that the expenditure of the year under report has exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 68,428, and secondly, that there has been an increase of 68 schools and 10,181 scholars. The increase is not so conspicuous as that shown by the returns of previous years, but there is every reason to believe that it is a solid advance, and the more so that the addition to the number of scholars is to be ascribed rather to the success of old schools than to the establishment of new schools.

4. On the other hand, the enhancement of the expenditure is a subject of some anxiety, since the increase of cesses derivable from an increase in the assessment after revision cannot be counted on with any security, as the Revenue Survey is drawing to a close. I concur with your Excellency in Council in considering that some increase of educational funds may be looked for from an augmentation of municipal assignments, as it may fairly be said that the towns do not contribute their due share to the educational income of the state, but on this subject great caution will be necessary as municipal institutions are still in their infancy, and

require delicate handling. Much, however, may gradually be effected by the influence of local officers.

5. I concur with your Excellency in Council in doubting whether two annas per mensem is a sufficient payment for the son of a non-cess-payer, and I am glad that the attention of the Director of Public Instruction has been called to this point.

6. Your Excellency in Council has made some remarks on the difference of expense to the State of education in a Government school from that on education in an aided or private school. The larger cost of the former is an obvious fact, but the greater value of the instruction given, as shown by the test of matriculations in the University, must be taken into account, and also the consideration that if the funds at the disposal of Government were given only to "aided" institutions, the entire level of education would be lowered, and the ranks of the Native graduates, on whose efficiency public instruction greatly depends and will gradually much more depend, would be recruited from a less accomplished class.

7. The reports on the various colleges are satisfactory. In the Elphinstone College, the number of students has greatly increased, and the success in examinations has been more marked. In the Deccan College, the roll of students has exhibited the largest number yet returned. In the special colleges, the Law School gives a return of 80 pupils in contrast with one of 47 for the year 1873. In the Grant Medical College the number of students has continued to increase, and it is stated that in no previous year have so many obtained the degree of licentiates of medicine. It is especially interesting to find that the levy of fees has had a beneficial effect on the attendance returns, and that those students who have entered since the payment of fees was rendered compulsory, are more earnest in their intention to continue their studies than in former times, when instruction was given gratuitously. Of the Poona Civil Engineering College, it is stated that the past year has been the most successful year since the establishment of the college with regard both to the number of students and the results of the examinations.

8. In high schools the average attendance has been about the same or a little lower than in the previous year, but, on the other hand, the examination returns of the Inspectors show generally increased efficiency in the Government schools, while larger grants are earned by the aided schools, and the number of candidates for matriculation exhibits a steady increase year by year. It is also a favourable fact that applications for High Schools have recently been received from three out of the five zillah towns hitherto unprovided with such institutions.

9. The report on middle class schools does not demand particular remark. The number of Government schools has decreased in consequence of the closing of some of the smaller schools in which the attendance of pupils had fallen below the mark, but, on the other hand, the aided and inspected schools show an increase, and nearly make up for the loss of Government schools.

10. On vernacular schools, the report is on the whole favourable. A total increase is shown of 87 schools and 9,583 scholars. The advance is most conspicuous in the Northern Division, the returns from which present 56 schools and 5,528 scholars in excess of the numbers shown in the previous year. I concur with your Excellency in Council in regarding as a gratifying circumstance the spread of education among the cultivating classes.

11. The report shows that education is making real progress in Native States and among the sons of Native Chiefs and Jahgirdars. The account given of the schools in Kattywar and Kolhápur is especially favourable.

12. An interesting statement is submitted by the Director of Public Instruction relative to a tour of three months made in Rájputána by Dr. Bühler. The objects which that gentleman had in view, were the discovery and examination of Sanskrit manuscripts. His researches appear to have been attended with great success. A total number of more than two hundred manuscripts has been copied and purchased in Rájputána, and arrangements have been made for obtaining copies of all the important works found an in the cient library of the Aswal Jainas in Jesalmir.

tized with financial assistance from
Government of Maharashtra
on 11 July, 2017

RESOLUTION.—Copy of the Despatch to be communicated to the Commissioner in Sind, the two Revenue Commissioners, and all Collectors.

(Signed) D. MACKENZIE,
For Acting Secretary to Government.

To

The COMMISSIONER IN SIND.
The REVENUE COMMISSIONER, N. D.
The REVENUE COMMISSIONER, S. D.
All COLLECTORS.
The EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARIAT.
The DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.